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Cambria Freeman.

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SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE
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DAWN AND DEATH

DAWN.

Time after time, a mystery divine,
The nameless wonder of the dawn, we see
Unfolding o'er heaven and earth so silently,
With touch so gentle and so nimble fine,
No subtlest sense could find an mark the line
When the first gleam of breaking day, set free
Even from the night itself, shall come to be
More than a paler dark, where faintly shine
The stars of heaven. But clearer and more clear,
Slowly a thousand things come forth to sight,
And forms and tints half hidden, far and near,
Melt from gray shadow into amber light.
All from its ever-swelling streams are born
The full-flushed splendors of the perfect morn.

DEATH.

Even thus some day, insensibly and slow
As grows that radiance, mayhap we shall see
That time is merged into eternity;
Even while we watched and waited come to know
That we have died—what they call death be low—
Passed from the earth painless and peacefully,
As men lie down to sleep and wake to be
What they were yesterday, while all things show
Familiar round them. Only with that morn
Shall on us break a fuller consciousness,
Such sense of deeper life and light be born,
It must with joy ineffable possess
The soul immortal, now to hold its way,
Unhindered thus, through God's resplendent day.

—Stuart Sterne, in Century.

JOBY PAID HIS FARE.

And Won a Home and a Friend at the Same Time.

The stout ship Falcon, leaning gallantly to the wind, was making her way down the channel, bound for America. The sails had been reefed, the cables coiled, and everything made snug for the night. Capt. Essex, pleased, as an old sailor always is when his vessel is well away from the dangers of the land, and making good progress under a steady wind, paced to and fro on his quarter deck, gruffly humming a little song, the greater part of which was lost in his thick, bushy beard, though now and then you might have caught some words, as "The sea is the place for me, my lads," or "A lively ship and a willing crew."

Capt. Essex's little song was interrupted by a sudden commotion in the forward part of the vessel. There was a sound of loud, angry talking, a hasty scuffling of feet, followed by the frightened sobbing of a child.

"Hello!" exclaimed Capt. Essex, "what is the meaning of that row?"

"A stowaway, sir," answered one of the men from below.

"A stowaway on my ship!" growled the captain. "Bring the rascal here! We'll give him a taste of the rope's end first, and then—but what is that?"

"The stowaway, sir," was the response as two of the crew approached, leading between them a very small and very ragged boy.

The anger in the captain's face gave place to a look of astonishment, mingled with pity, as his eyes rested upon the shivering form of the intruder. But he maintained the sternness of his tone as he addressed the boy.

"Well," said he, "what are you doing here?"

"N-nothing, sir," was the trembling reply.

"Who are you and where did you come from? Speak up, now! No nonsense!"

"I'm Joby—Job Oliver, sir," said the boy, between sobs, which he vainly endeavored to choke down. "I live in London by the docks, sir."

"What are you doing here, then?"

"I—I hid away down below, and—and they found me. I wasn't doing anything. I didn't touch a thing. I thought they wouldn't mind. I'm not very big, you see, and I don't weigh much."

He broke down with a gasp and pressed his small, grimy fists into his streaming eyes. Then, as the captain remained silent, but continued to gaze at him with a tremendous frown, he made a brave effort to go on with his story.

"I haven't any mother or father, you see, and I have to earn my own living. Everybody says: 'He's too small. What's he good for?' and they don't take me, though I am strong. I can lift a trunk—a little one. I can run errands very fast, but everybody says: 'Oh, he's too ragged and too dirty.' If I could get jobs, you see, I could get me a new suit of clothes, but everybody don't want me, and—"

Here a fresh storm of sobs shook the small frame.

"But you haven't told me yet what you are doing on this ship?" said the captain, preserving his severity with an effort.

"The ship was going to America," answered the boy. "Everybody is rich in America. Everybody wants you there, you see. Tom Dixey went there, and he makes a load of money."

"That's all very well," responded the captain, "but people who go to America pay for their pass ge, and to hide away so as to go without paying is just the same as stealing so much money."

Evidently the boy had never taken that view of the question. He looked up at the captain's stern face with a frightened and startled expression. Then he began a hurried search in the pockets of his ragged jacket. From one he drew forth two coppers, from another a silver sixpence and from a third a shilling, much battered, chipped and defaced. These he held out toward the captain.

"This is all I've got now. I earned the sixpence and the two pennies—the shilling a gentleman gave me. It's broken, but it is good silver, all the same."

"And what am I to do with these?" asked the captain.

"To pay my fare," replied the boy. "It's 'most enough, I think. I will earn the rest soon when I get over there."

The good captain could maintain his gravity no longer. A smile lighted up his rugged features as he said, kindly:

"There, there, Joby, keep your money, my boy. You are an honest little fellow, after all. You shall stay with me on the Falcon, and we will make a man of you."

All day long the good ship labored with the mountainous waves, leaping and plunging till it seemed as though the groaning, creaking masts must come out of her. But she was a stanch, well-built craft, and had passed safely through many a worse tempest.

With the fall of the night the gale increased in violence. The sails had been reduced to the heavy lower canvas, just sufficient to steady the vessel. The captain remained on deck, taking a position near the rail, where he could keep an eye on the rigging. Near him, sheltered by the bulwarks, sat little Joby on a coil of rope.

Suddenly, just as the captain was shouting an order through his trumpet, a vast billow seemed to rise out of the gloom and bear down upon the ship. It struck the vessel's side with an awful roar, throwing tons of water on the deck. Before he could save himself the captain was lifted from his feet and flung overboard into the sea.

Almost at the same instant a small figure was seen to leap upon the rail, cling there a moment, and then leap outward into the darkness and disappear.

"Man overboard!"

The terrible cry rang above the roar of the tempest. For a moment all was panic and confusion. Then, under the mate's command, the ship was rounded to, with her head to the wind, and a boat ordered to be lowered.

"No use," said one of the men to the mate, who stood by the rail near where the captain had fallen overboard. "We could never find them in the daytime, let alone such a night as this."

"I am afraid not," answered the mate sadly. "Poor old man! Poor boy! Hark! What was that?"

"Falcon, ahoy!" The shout came long and strong from the darkness, not twenty yards from where the ship lay.

"The captain!" cried a dozen glad voices.

"Belay your jaw there, ye lubbers! Tail on that line and haul us aboard, or we'll be adrift."

Line! Us! What could he mean? But the mate had already discovered a curious thing—a light but strong rope, fastened to a ring in the bulwark and extending outward in the darkness toward the spot whence the captain's voice proceeded. It was drawn tight, as if some heavy burden were towing at the end of it.

In an instant sturdy arms were pulling at it with a will. Then a stout rope was lowered, and up it like a monkey scrambled Joby, followed more slowly by Capt. Essex.

Then a great cheer went up, drowning the roar of the storm itself, as the crew gathered about the dripping forms of the captain and his little friend. A few words served to explain what had happened.

Joby, with his eye on the captain, had seen him carried overboard. He knew that one end of the coil of light, though strong rope upon which he sat was secured to the bulwark, for he had tied the knot himself that very day. Without pausing to think of his own danger, he took the free end of the rope between his teeth and was in the water nearly as soon as the captain himself.

Though he could swim like a duck, he was borne helplessly along on the crest of the waves almost into the arms of Capt. Essex, who caught him as he was sweeping by. The captain fastened the line about both of their bodies, and partly swimming and partly towed by the ship they had managed to keep their heads above the water until the Falcon was hove to.

The storm blew itself out during the night, and the next morning dawned clear and calm. All the forenoon Joby was observed to be very grave and silent, as if he were pondering some important question. Finally he presented himself before the captain in the cabin.

"Well, my boy," said the captain, "what can I do for you?"

"A man's life is worth a good deal of money, isn't it?" asked Joby, twirling his cap nervously as he spoke. "Not a boy like me, but a grown man."

"Yes, of course, my lad," replied the captain. "A man's life is supposed to be the most valuable of his possessions."

"Well, then," said Joby, twirling his cap still more nervously, "they say I saved your life last night. I don't say it was much, you see. Any fellow who could swim could do the same thing, only I happened to do it."

"Yes, you certainly did it, Joby. And what then?"

"You see—you see," stammered Joby, "I—I thought that would pay for my passage. Then it wouldn't be stealing, you know."

Joby could not make out why the captain's honest eyes should suddenly grow moist, nor why the captain's right arm almost squeezed the breath out of his small body, nor yet why the captain's voice should be so husky as he said:

"Joby, my lad, while old Tom Essex's hulk holds together, and a single timber of him floats, you shall never want for a berth or be without a friend."—London Tid-Bits.

The History of an Eng ish Canal.

There is a canal in England which cost eighty thousand pounds to construct, and was recently sold for one hundred pounds. It is known as the Stort Navigation, and dates from the reign of George III. In 1873 a firm of brewers obtained it for fifteen thousand pounds, as they found that when their malt was carried quietly by canal a saving in value was effected, as against the transit in trains, the difference being considered about equal to the rent of a malt-house. The present proprietor had been for a long time in the service of the firm, and the navigation of the canal was handed over to him for one hundred pounds, as a token of esteem, by his employers.

D scouraging Study.

The case of the honest Irish servant who could never understand why his master perpetually required him to wash his chaise, since he went directly out and muddied it up again, is paralleled by an actual reply by a dull boy to an examiner in a French school.

The pupil had passed a wretched examination in French history.

"What do you mean by this?" asked the instructor. "Why don't you study your history?"

"What's the use?" drawled the pupil; "they're never going to get it finished. They're making it now!"—Boston Herald.

HOW DIFFERENT WE WOULD BE.

How different we
Would all of us be
Could we know of the future awaiting
To sever the ties
That at present comprise
The life that our hopes are creating

How many a word
Would remain unheard,
How many a sentence unspoken,
How many a thought
Would remain unwrought
How many a promise unbroken.

How many a heart
Would its feelings impart
And hold them no longer in keeping,
But would gladly express
The love we repress
Till the spirit forever is sleeping.

How many an act
We would now retract,
How many a selfish emotion
To joyously bear
Vexation and care
With patience and loving devotion.

How different we
Would all of us be
Could we look o'er the graves of the morrow,
Could we look from the light
To the infinite night,
From the joy to the infinite sorrow.
—Clifford Howard, in Ladies' Home Journal.

BROWNE'S COURTSHIP.

Why He Didn't Marry the Girl of His Choice.

The girl I am going to tell you about is rather pretty and her name is Edith. She has dark hair and her eyes are blue and she dresses well. She has been graduated from a seminary of good repute, and her disposition is amiable to a degree, which more than a year ago brought all the young men of the neighborhood at her feet. I think she won a tennis championship in singles somewhere last year, but I am not certain about that. What I can recall among her most pronounced accomplishments I will put down here later on. I met her so long a time ago that I have forgotten the circumstances of our meeting, but I guess they were of the ordinary sort. I live two doors from her house, and I drop in to see her and Mrs. Burke at least once a week. Even her marriage, which hurt me so much at the time, did not separate us for very long, and I think I have lived to forget my first rash determination never to look upon her face again. I called the night of the wedding and have been calling regularly ever since. I am beginning to believe that it was a good thing after all that she didn't marry me.

What I want to tell—and it won't take long to tell it in my dry fashion—is the story of old Browne's courtship. I make my living by keeping the cash accounts of a big Market street wholesale house, and Browne is the man whose desk is next to mine in the counting-room. Our salary is about the same, and, although he is two years younger than I am, I being fifty-one now, we both have held the same positions for twenty years. Browne weighs more than two hundred pounds, and I weigh a trifle less.

Mrs. Burke, who was Edith's mother, came to me this summer and had quite a long talk with me about her personal affairs. She said that her late husband's estate was pretty much entangled, and that to keep her present establishment on Arch street going she would have to rent some of her handsome rooms in the house to boarders. Of course, she didn't want to do that, and, of course, I deprecated the plan, but in the end it turned out that we both had to give in.

Old Browne rented the second story front room the day after I told him about it. He had been living away up town, and he was glad to get a little nearer to the office, besides enjoying all the social prestige which geographical conditions could give him. He moved into the rooms with a dozen trunks and a wealth of bric-a-brac, which, to my mind, did not become his age. Mrs. Burke was glad to accept the reference to me which he gave her, and Edith smiled upon him when she gave him his night key.

I thought a good deal of Edith, and every night or two we played cards in her mother's room. She and I played partners against young Bob Smith and Mrs. Burke. We were pretty evenly matched, too, for Bob played a stiff game of whist, and I—well, you may remember that I was one of the Pentecost club's prize team last fall. Edith and I won most of the games, though, for Bob was too internally lazy ever to do anything well. And he never seemed to mind it if he lost.

The presence of old Browne annoyed me a great deal, and I don't mind saying so. About a week after he took his rooms there I found him occupying my seat at the whist table when I called. He was fumbling the cards in his awkward fashion, and Edith was laughing at him. Bob was engaged in giving an imitation of me telling a war story, and even Mrs. Burke was approving the ridiculous proceedings. I coughed, and that stopped the game, but I was uncomfortable all the evening. Bob had the good sense to apologize, but old Browne simply tittered for an hour over what he seemed to consider a good joke on me.

After that all my affairs seemed to go wrong, and I began to seriously consider whether I shouldn't rent every room in Mrs. Burke's house myself. I was actually contemplating this proposition one night in my own apartments, smoking my last bowl of tobacco the while, when the colored girl who waits on the door said that a man had called to see me. I have few callers, and I thought it might be Mr. Phipps, whom I had invited to come to see me more than a month ago.

With this idea in mind I told the girl to delay the man below stairs for a moment while I slipped into other clothes. Then the door opened, and old Browne came ambling in. I was disgusted on the instant, but I managed to conceal my real feelings and invited him to be seated. He looked all around him to see if I was alone, set his hat on the floor and then accepted my invitation with a kind of sigh.

"Thank you," he said, "I only want to see you for a moment."

I offered him a pipe, and he declined it. I told him my cigars were out.

"It doesn't make any difference," he said. "I'd rather not smoke. I came here to ask you some things about the Burkes."

The Lord only knows how I looked at him as he hesitated for a moment.

"I have seen enough of them," he went on, "to believe that they are perfectly responsible people—otherwise I would not have taken lodging there. You and I are old friends, and you will take away even the slight doubt there is in my mind. Are they perfectly respectable?"

Somehow or other I managed to nod my head, but his presumption was paralyzing me.

"Thank you again," he proceeded. "The reason that I asked you is that I am going to marry Edith."

It took me a couple of minutes to master my emotions, but I am proud to say I did it. My reply was cool—almost chilly.

"Indeed!" I said. "Has she accepted you?"

"No, because I haven't proposed yet. I have given the matter a good deal of thought, but before I took so serious a step in my life I wanted some such wise old head as yours to advise me. Now I am happy, and we'll get married at once."

He shook hands with me, and the old idiot didn't notice that I failed to respond. At the door I managed to ask him this question:

"What makes you believe she'll have you?"

He seemed astonished.

"Have me!" he repeated. "Why, she's been after me ever since she knew me. I'll settle it to-morrow evening."

As he turned the stairs I noticed that he had on a suit of new clothes, a white vest and a red necktie. He said something about feeling like a schoolboy, and I rushed back to my room more affronted than I had ever been in my life. I can always think best when I am in bed, and so I undressed and got under covers very quickly. When I had thought diligently for an hour I turned over and said this to myself:

"The old fat beast. The idea of her marrying him! I'll propose myself to her to-morrow morning. She has been expecting it, I know, for a long time."

I didn't sleep very well, and arose a little after seven o'clock. It took me an hour to dress myself, and, having no appetite for breakfast, I only drank a cup of strong coffee. I then walked nearly a mile before I decided what to say, and was barely satisfied with the result. Edith was the sort of a girl to be particular about such things, and I wanted to please her fancy.

Mrs. Burke came to the door and was just as much surprised to see me as I thought she would be.

"It was very good of you to come so soon," she said, "and I didn't think you knew it yet."

"Knew what?" said I.

She pulled me inside the hall and looked at me, half smiling and half tearful.

"Didn't you come to—er—congratulate anybody?"

Then I sat down on the hatrack and shook my head. I felt that it was all over and that old Browne had won, and never in my life did I suffer so much misery in so small a space of time.

"Then," said Mrs Burke, "I am glad to be able to inform you myself. Edith and Bob are engaged to be married."

I arose and sat down again. I thought of many things, but only one sentence struggled through my lips.

"Does—does old Browne know about it?" I asked.

"Oh, yes; but it won't interest him. Before he went down town this morning he told me that he would have to give up his room on account of the sun shining in it too brightly in the morning. I am going to turn the whole house, now, over to Edith."—K. B. Cramer, in Philadelphia Times.

LANGUAGE OF ANTS.

The Obvious Fact of Communication Between the Insects.

It is no longer necessary to prove the existence of language among insects. What is now of interest is to find out, if we can, the extent and limits of their language, and the ideas and inferences to which it gives rise. It is still a question however, in what way communication is opened and kept up. Is it by rubbing the antennæ together? The movements of the insects make this seem reasonable, yet a professor in natural history in Prussia recently stated that ants are provided with a sounding apparatus resembling that of the wasp, by means of which faint sounds suited to the ears of ants are produced. This remains to be proved.

How is it that these small creatures can venture far from the nest, distances that are relatively enormous, and never hesitate about the road to take when they wish to retrace their steps? Learned men who have studied the matter attribute the power to the formic acid given out by the insect as it travels, so that it finds its way in exactly the same way that a fox or a dog does.

"One day," says M. Levallois, "I followed an ant for a long time. She was far from the ant-hill, and seemed to have no intention of soon returning.

"In the middle of the path she came upon the dead body of a good-sized snail. She first walked all around it, then climbed upon the ugly creature's back, crawled all over it, and after this thorough examination, instead of going on, immediately returned to the nest.

"When half-way home she met one of her companions. In an instant they had touched or rubbed antennæ with great animation, and she was pursuing her course. The same performance took place when she met a second and a third, and as soon as she had left them they quickly turned toward the spot where the snail lay.

"The first ant soon entered the nest, and I lost sight of her; but doubtless she continued her work of informing and exciting the rest, for a long line of ants immediately came out and set forth for the prey. Ten minutes afterward the snail was entirely covered with the yellow swarm, and by evening not a trace of it remained."—Youth's Companion.

PITH AND POINT.

THERE is no habit of more fungus-like growth than that of melancholy.—Marion Harland.

NO FACULTY of man has made such blunders in its development as the religious. No wonder; it is the greatest of all.—Theodore Parker.

EVIL, once manfully fronted, ceases to be evil; there is generous battle-hope in place of dead, passive misery; the evil itself has become a kind of good.—Carlyle.

I WAS educated to regard liberty as an evil; I have learned to regard it as a good. That is a formula which sufficiently explains all the changes of my political convictions.—Gladstone.

WHEN JIMMY COMES.

When Jimmy comes from school, at four,
Je-ru-sa-lem! how things begin
To whirl and buzz, and bang and spin,
And frighten up from roof to floor:
The dog that all day long has lain
Upon the back porch wags his tail,
And leaps and barks and begs again
The last scrap in the dinner-pail,
When Jimmy comes from school.

The cupboard-latches clink a tune,
And mother from her knitting stirs
To tell a hungry boy of hers
That supper will be ready soon;
And then a slab of pie he takes,
A cooky, and a quince or two,
And for the breezy barnyard breaks,
Where everything cries: "How d'y do,"
When Jimmy comes from school.

The rooster on the garden fence
Struts up and down, and crows and crows,
As if he knows, or thinks he knows,
He, too, is of some consequence;
The guineas join the chorus, too,
And just beside the window sill
The red-bird, swinging out of view,
On his light perch begins to trill,
When Jimmy comes from school.

When Jimmy comes from school, take care!
Our hearts begin to throb and quake
With life and joy, and every ache
Is gone, before we are aware;
The earth takes on a richer hue,
A softer light falls on the flowers,
And overhead a brighter blue
Seems bent above this world of ours,
When Jimmy comes from school!
—James N. Matthews, in Ladies' Home Journal.

MARK'S MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A Story with a Moral for Married Men.

"Confound her!" cried Mark Howell, bursting into the parlor where Mrs. Ward, his married sister, then on a visit to him, was sitting, quietly sewing. "Confound her, she's always interfering!"

His sister knew well enough of whom he was speaking. He was speaking of his mother-in-law, also on a visit at the Howells'.

"Mark," said Mrs. Ward, looking up, "you ought to be ashamed of yourself. I am older than you. I have been, in some respects, a mother to you; and, therefore, I speak plainly. And I must say that I think you talk scandalously of your mother-in-law."

"Why can't she mind her own business?" he said, wrathfully. "Here she's been talking May over about the new nurse for Johnnie. The one I like, I'm told, won't do at all; and it's all, I do believe, because the girl's young, and has pretty manners. Instead, they're to have some sour old thing as prim as a drill sergeant and as ugly as a Chinese idol."

"I confess I am on the side of your mother-in-law," his sister answered, quietly. "The girl you fancied was entirely unfit to be put over Johnnie. He'd wind her round his finger. And I don't believe she cares for anything but dress and admiration."

This rather staggered Mark, who had been accustomed to regard his sister as the perfection of wisdom, especially in housewifely matters. He looked blank, for a moment, but soon rallied.

"That is not all. She has persuaded May to put long stockings on Johnnie, when there's nothing prettier than to see his fat chubby legs."

"Nor anything more unhealthy. I pity the poor little legs on a cold day."

"Unhealthy! Half the children in town go barelegged."

"And the consequence is that half those who go barelegged catch colds and fevers from which some never recover. You are fond of your bay mare, Mark; but you are careful in a sharp wind to have a horsecover put on her; while you never think of covering up poor Johnnie's legs, no matter how bitter the day. Do you suppose your child is stronger than your horse?"

"But it hardens him," said Mark, a little staggered, nevertheless.

"Why wouldn't exposure harden your mare? No, Mark, you're wrong in both cases, and your mother-in-law is right."

Mark bit his mustache and growled: "But a fellow doesn't like anybody interfering between himself and wife, you see. May's mother is very nice, generally, I admit; but let her keep to her own affairs."

"But are not these her own affairs? Johnnie is her grandchild. She naturally wants him to be well brought up, and be healthy; and so in advising your wife about a nurse, and persuading her to cover Johnnie's legs, she is only keeping within the strict line of her duty. You ought to be thankful that there is somebody with greater experience than May, to tell her what to do. No young mother can learn everything at once. Besides, Mrs. Barker has never, so far as I have seen, forced her opinions on May. Has she?"

"No," said Mark. "She doesn't nag, if that's what you mean. But she talks May over."

"And naturally. Come, Mark, be fair. Look at the subject without prejudice."

"I do."

"Not entirely, I think. For example, in both these instances Mrs. Barker only advised what was best. Now I have been here a fortnight and I have never known her to advise May wrong. More than that, she hardly ever gives advice at all unless she is first asked for it."

"It's not only in these two things; it is in plenty of others," retorted Mark, going back to the old ground as obstinate people do. "She always takes a different side from me, and always gets May to go with her and against me. Confound her!"

"Now, Mark, don't be silly. Don't quarrel with May, too, and for no better reason than that she is led, in many things, by her mother. Isn't it natural? I often think how unjust men are to mothers-in-law, as a class. You took May from a home where she had lived for nineteen years, and in which the great authority in all matters, not only on dress and health, but everything, was her mother. She looked up to and believed in her mother, as all good children should. You and I looked up to our mother, and I hope Johnnie will look up to his. Now, though all families hold to the same general principles of morality, though all believe it is wrong to lie, or steal, or covet a neighbor's goods, there is the very greatest diversity of opinions between different families on the minor points of life. This is natural. It is natural, too, that a daughter should hold the same views as her mother about these things, and that, even after marriage, the influence of the home atmosphere should hang about her. Why, you yourself, on some of these very points, cling more obstinately to the traditions of our family than May does to hers."

"But," said Mark, stubbornly, "a wife ought to adapt herself to her husband's tastes."

"Well, even if we grant that, we must give her time. She can't undo the work of nineteen years in a few months, or even a year or two. In matters that involve no question of right or wrong it is generally wise for a wife to yield to her husband, if he insists on it. But to insist on minor things too much is neither wise nor fair. There ought to be mutual concessions; for matrimony, like everything else in life, is a matter of give and take. But it is absurd to expect a wife to remodel her whole character in a couple of years. The influence of her mother, of her own family traditions, cannot be shaken off so easily; and a husband is wrong to expect it. Yet this is what you mean, when you say that May always goes against you and takes her mother's side."

"So she does."

"As a fact, she does not," replied Mrs. Ward, stoutly, looking him resolutely in the face, "and you know she doesn't. You are angry, or you would not say it. May sometimes goes against you, and with her mother; but she much more often follows your taste, even when it is more than an open question. And what does it matter, after all? For I am talking of things indifferent in themselves. A man ought to be too much of a man to want to tyrannize over his wife in little things of that kind."

Mark began, by this time, to realize that he had the worst of the argument, so he made no reply, but stroked his mustache—a favorite trick with his kind in similar circumstances.

"The truth is," said his sister, laughingly, taking up her sewing again, which she had laid down in the heat of discussion, "you are jealous. That's the whole story. You want to monopolize every look, and word, and action, and even thought, of May's. You want to be master, to the minutest detail. You are like most young husbands in this, however; and I will not be too hard on you. It is this very jealousy that is at the bottom of the general dislike on the part of new husbands towards mothers-in-law. You lords of creation, even in matters which ought to be left entirely to the women, fret and champ the bit, when a woman comes in the nick of time to take things in hand. You fret and champ the more, when the woman is the one most fit to interfere—a mother-in-law. You don't like to play second fiddle," with two or three merry shakes of the head, "even when it is necessary you should. You resent interference, and would resent it from anybody, only you make the mother-in-law the scape-goat."

"Well," said Mark, who had recovered his temper by this time, and who had the good sense to acknowledge, at least to himself, that he was in the wrong, "a woman, they say, will always have the last word. So I let you have it."

"What a blessing, though," retorted Mrs. Ward, with another gay laugh, and another shake of the head, "that it's a sister, in this case, who will have the last word, and not a mother-in-law!"—Woman's Journal.

INTRODUCING A LECTURER.

An English Custom Which Might Be Better Honored in the Breach.

One of those English customs which would be more honored in the breach than in the observance is that of presenting a lecturer to the audience by a chairman. This unnecessary presiding officer, having read up on the subject, "rises to say a few words of introduction," and sometimes anticipates some of the lecturer's best points.

In an English village a loquacious squire and a garrulous rector both introduced a lecturer, and their "few words" occupied nearly all the time which had been allotted to the lecture. The lecturer, however, was equal to the occasion. He spoke about twenty minutes, and then, looking at his watch, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I must now leave that I may catch my train, but I will ask your permission before I depart to suggest for your consideration an occurrence which took place on board a small

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - MAY 11, 1894.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, ex-congressman of Bloomsburg, is a candidate for congressional nomination in the Seventeenth district.

A REMINGTON typewriter that sells in this this country for $100 can be bought in Europe for $75. This is one of the "benefits" of protection. The machines are made here, shipped abroad and sold for $25 less than offered here!

FIFTY-TWO years of courtship!—What an exhibition of patience and loyalty is contained in that more than half century of mutual love and "billing and cooing" in the lives of Andrew Wagoner and Miss Hannah Wedge, of Bath, Steuben county, New York, who were married recently—the former at 78 the latter at 76, years of age.

THE town elections in Indiana on Tuesday show that the Republicans, united with the A. P. A., were successful in most of the towns and cities. It will turn out that these are costly victories for the g. o. p. Better defeat than alliance with a secret oath bound sectarian conspiracy, at war with the vital principles of American liberty and American institutions.

THE Chinese treaty was under discussion for six hours by the senate executive session on Monday, but that time proving sufficient for its disposal, it went over for a day when Senator Morgan gave notice he would again call it up. Speeches were made favorable to ratification by Senator Morgan and Sherman, of the committee on foreign relations, and by Senator White, of California, while Senator Perkins, of California, spoke in opposition.

A RIOT occurred at Hyde Park, Westmoreland county, on Tuesday, between a number of non-union mill workers of Apollo and union men of Hyde Park, during which two of the union men were badly hurt, one being shot in the thigh and the other having a gash six inches long in his cheek. Superintendent Sarver of Hyde Park, made information against the non-union leaders, Cummins and Roup, and six companions, charging them with riot, felonious assault and battery and carrying concealed weapons.

THE tourists who were imprisoned in the stalactite cave at Souraic in Austria, for nine days, owing to a sudden rise in the water and the fact that the passage into the cave became blocked with timbers, and boulders were at last rescued alive on Monday. Although alive they appeared like persons half bereft of reason, as the terrible nervous strain to which they had been subjected had almost drived them mad. Fortunately they had taken a considerable supply of provisions with them when they went into the cavern.

AN enterprising real estate man at Washington has offered to set the Coxey army at work. He has a tract of land about three and a half miles distant from the city which he desires to have cleared of underbrush and made ready for subdivision. It is a pretty spot and much healthier than the sewer mouth camp now occupied by the Coxeyites. The owner, Dr. G. P. Gehring, offered to let the army camp on the tract and to pay them $500 if they would clear the ground. The proposition struck Coxey favorably, but Browne was unwilling to move the camp so far from the city, and the offer was rejected.

WITH the valuable white pine forests of the state nearing a finish and the hemlock supply figured down to 480,000 acres, it is a condition and not a theory that now faces the lumber interests of Pennsylvania. The annual consumption of hemlock bark by the tanneries in the northwest counties is about 700,000 cords, and the value of the leather amounts to $55,000,000. Before the century ends very little bark will be available in this state, and two important industries are seriously threatened from the lack of judicious investment in a tariff that protects by giving raw material free. This business view of a business situation is taken by the Wilson bill, which places lumber on the free list. The McKinley duty of $2 per thousand has literally laid waste the fine forest sections of the state.

THE Democratic members of the finance committee, acting through the committee of revision, of which Senator Jones has been the head, late on Monday evening gave to the public the amendments which had been heralded as the compromise measure upon which the Democratic party was to solidify and after a brief debate pass the tariff bill. The committee was in session all day Sunday, and the experts charged with formulating the amendments upon the conclusions reached by the committee were kept at work all through Sunday night. There are over 400 amendments.

Many of the changes are unimportant and consist of a restoration of the House duties which the senate had decreased. A number of articles have been taken from the free list, chief among these being agricultural products. The sugar schedule is forty per cent. ad valorem on all raw sugars, and an additional one-eight of a cent on all sugar above No. 15 Dutch standard, with a discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent against those countries that pay an export bounty. A provision that will set at rest much of the discussion likely to grow out of this section is that which expressly stipulates that the treaty with Hawaii shall not be construed to be abrogated or in any manner impaired by the passage of this act.

THE present great bituminous coal strike, says an exchange, in a peculiarly clear way proves both the fallacy and falsity of the protectionist position as to the wages of labor.

The Homestead iron strike was a sad exposure, but this one is far more disastrous to their argument.

A coal miner gets from 35 to 40 cents a ton wages. The tariff on bituminous coal is 75 cents a ton

According to the protectionist, the purpose of a tariff is to increase the price of an article so that the producer can out of his increased price pay his laborers high American wages; that is, he argues, the tariff ought to be equal to the difference between the foreign and the American wages. They claim that the tariff is solely for the benefit of the laborer and not all for the producer.

The tariff on coal being 75 cents a ton, every person who buys a ton of coal pays 75 cents more than he would if coal were on the free list and there was no tariff tax. Now where does this 75 cents go? It goes to the owners of the mines, who pay 35 or 40 cents of it to the miners and pocket the balance. In other words, the mine owner gets his coal mined for nothing and is presented with a bonus for letting the people have the honor of purchasing from him.

The consumer is paying for his coal 75 cents a ton more than he could get it for if he chose to vote for the reduction. But apparently he is either too stupid or very generous, for as a matter of fact he is actually supporting all the coal miners in the country by the excess of price. For every ton of coal he burns he subscribes 15 cents toward the wages of the miner, who, however, gets only half of the subscription. The mine owner takes the other half, a sort of commission.

Could anything illustrate more forcibly the iniquity of the tariff? It plainly does not increase wages, but just as plainly it does increase the two other things, the price of coal and the profits of the mine owner. And this is not an exception.

It has been proved so often that protection does not affect wages to increase them, but does raise the price of everything produced, that it seems almost incredible that anyone should still have faith in the rejected fallacy.

If the fallacy of theory were not hidden by the falsity of statements there would be no protectionists.

THE McKinley Democrats in the senate in the last revision of the tariff bill, says the Pittsburg *Post*, played havoc with many reforms in the Wilson bill as it passed the House. But there is no use worrying over them, as the great desire of the people is for prompt action, and any bill that has been proposed is to be preferred to the McKinley law. The obstacles to a satisfactory bill are the abuses entrenched in the tariff system by that law. The infamies of the McKinley law in regard to bounties to the sugar planters and protective taxes for the sugar trust make reform very difficult. However, it is not so much a question of schedules now as of a start in the right direction, trusting to the future for more effective reforms. It is said the last changes propose 300 amendments to the bill as reported by the senate finance committee. But many of these restore rates of the Wilson bill and others are mere matters of detail necessary to the intelligent enforcement of the law. The ad valorem principle is sacrificed in many cases, and the vicious McKinley plan of compound duties—that is, both specific and ad valorem—adopted in others. This, however, has been a feature of all tariff laws from the beginning. Four or five alleged Democrats of the senate have set themselves against the platform and demands of the party, and to do anything there had to be concessions to them. It is to be hoped they will get a permanent roosting place in the Republican party, for that is where they belong in reality. The conference bill, however, will probably put the measure in better shape. The House is Democratic to the backbone, and represents the Democracy of the Union. The senate is made up of Democrats and Republicans, with a balance of power held by traders and tricksters who are responsible for the long delay, and some of whom no doubt stood ready to sell out to the monopolists, bag and baggage, had their courage equaled their treacherous purposes. There will come a day of reckoning with these gentry.

AT a special election held in the Third Ohio congressional district on Tuesday of last week to elect a successor to George W. Houk, deceased, Paul J Sorg, the Democratic candidate was triumphantly elected over Rathbone, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 1,721.

The district is nominally Democratic, but the Republicans made a gigantic effort to carry it, believing that much political capital could be made out of the hard times and depression which they attribute to the Cleveland administration.

The victory of Mr. Sorg last week is hailed as an indication that the Democratic line will remain unbroken. The city of Hamilton, ex Governor Campbell's home, carried by the Republicans a month ago, gives Sorg 1,183 majority. The city of Dayton, which last fall gave McKinley 565 plurality, has been carried by Sorg by 196 votes, and the strongly Republican city of Middletown, Sorg's home, gives a Democratic majority of 408. If the rural votes hold up, Sorg's majority will reach 2,000. The news from this election had a crushing effect upon the Republican leaders at Dayton and at Columbus.

GENERAL MATTHEW M. TRUMBULL, who served bravely during the war in the Iowa cavalry, and who was a well-known writer on political, sociological and philosophical subjects, died at his residence in Chicago on Wednesday morning, aged sixty-eight.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1894.—President Cleveland and his cabinet are pursuing the even tenor of their official duties just as though there were no such thing in existence as Coxey's army. The President has promised to attend the unveiling of the Martha Washington monument at Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 10, inst., and tomorrow Secretary Herbert will leave for the Pacific coast to inspect the government navy yards in that section.

Coxey's march upon the capitol was one of the most farcical fizzles of the age. To day he and Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones are being tried in the police court for violating the law in attempting to make speeches from the steps of the Capitol. They are not likely to be severely punished—probably small fines as a warning. If the foolish men now on their way to Washington to join Coxey could get within smelling distance of the pest hole in which the poor Coxeyites are confined—Coxey says camped—they would turn back at once. Inasmuch as Coxey was told by the Health officer of the danger attendant upon putting those poor devils in a marsh partially filled with dumpings of city filth, with an open sewer on one side and stagnant green scummed cesspools on the other, and the foul atmosphere thoroughly impregnated with malarial germs, it looks as though he would be glad to gain a little additional notoriety by having a lot of them die like dogs. Nearly all of the four hundred men now there are half sick from exposure and lack of proper food and the daily inspections by the health officials is followed by the ambulance carrying some of them to the hospitals. Coxey, being comfortably quartered at a hotel, says he intends to keep these men here until they are joined by several hundred thousand, but he won't. Those who don't get sick will desert; every day some of them get arrested for begging in the streets and are sent down as vagrants.

In addition to recovering $27,513,24 paid out on fraudulent or illegal pensions,, the Democratic management of the pension bureau has saved the government in the neighborhood of a million dollars during the last twelve months by the discovery of frauds and the stopping of accrued payments on them. That is just the sort of thing that the people have a right to expect from the Democratic management of every branch of the government.

They would doubtless resent being called lobbyists, but there can be no doubt that the work upon which the gentlemen who are here representing the various parties interested in Pacific railroads legislation, now being considered by House and senate committees, are engaged in is lobbying pure and simple. Each and every one of them is after legislation that will protect the interests of the government.

The Republicans in Congress are not doing much talking this week about the special election Tuesday in the third Ohio Congressional district, at which the Democrats elected Paul J. Sorg to Congress by a substantial majority, although a week ago they were boasting that the district would go Republican as a protest against tariff reform. It seems that the Democrats of that district are like those of all other districts—they want tariff reform, and the Democratic senators cannot give it to them any too soon.

The Republicans are as quarrelsome and spiteful as a lot of setting hens these days, and all because the Democratic senators do not see fit to take them into their confidence as to the nature of the proposed amendments to the tariff bill. With the exception of the day that the senate adjourned immediately after assembling, because of the death of Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, there has not been a session of the senate for a week at which the Republicans have not attempted to provoke the Democrats in to a row. To the credit of the Democrats be it said they have as a rule kept their tempers, allowing the Republicans to make a lot of ridiculous statements about something that they knew absolutely nothing about—the intentions of the Democrats. The favorite misstatement seems to be that the new tariff bill is being prepared. Although denied when first made, by Senators Vorhees and Harris, it has since been reiterated by a half a dozen Republican senators. The Democratic senators will in due time announce the amendments to the tariff bill which will be supported by the finance committee and they will pass them, too; also the bill. The object of the Republicans is to create dissention among the Democrats, but it will not succeed. The Democrats are to day nearer together than they have been during the session, and will remain so.

M.

To the Insured.

If your building is vacant for ten days or more without a permit from the insurance company your policy is void

The use of a gasoline stove, keeping gasoline, benzine, naptha, firewood or any fluid of less than 110 degrees on the premises without a permit, will nullify all insurance policies, any trade or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

If mechanics are engaged in altering, repairing and making additions to a building for more than fifteen days without consent of the company, will render a policy void.

If a building stands on leased ground the company must be notified, otherwise the property is void.

If a manufacturing establishment is operated later than 10 P. M., the policy must be so endorsed otherwise it is void

Policy holders should read their policies and remember that the printed conditions of all policies are exactly alike, word for word, since the "uniform policy act" went into effect May 1, 1892.

Found Their Skeletons.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Francis Murphy, an American engineer and mining man, has returned to this city from Mazatlan, Mex. He left Burago about five weeks ago, to find the whereabouts of H. L. Denton, C. P. Hall and Frank Turnstall, Americans, and two Mexican guides who started from Salto, state of Duranga, some months ago, on a prospecting and hunting expedition into the Sierra Madre mountains, succeeded in finding the bodies of Denton and Hall. It is supposed that all of the party perished from starvation.

Returned Rich.

ELWOOD CITY, Pa., May 8.—Henry J. Bingham, a young farmer of near Wurtemburg, disappeared 23 years ago. His young wife became crazed by his absence and afterward died within a year. A few days ago Bingham returned rich. He has been in South America and came back, he says, to make amends. He has no explanation for his long absence. As soon as he can settle up some business affairs in New York he will return to South America, where he hopes to take his sister, who is now a widow, from Brookville.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Miners Strike.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7.—President John McBride received a telegram this evening from Frostburg, Maryland, stating that 900 men had gone out of the mines there. This, following upon the strike at Elk Garden, W. Va., yesterday, looks like the breaking of the light in the sole remaining dark place to the national officers here. It is the first foothold of the strike upon Maryland soil.

In response to a telegram from Cleveland to day, President McBride stated that a thousand delegates and visitors might be expected to attend the joint convention there next week

The return of several hundred men to work in Staunton, in Southern Illinois, is not regarded as significant by President McBride. He believes that President Crawford, of the Illinois miners, who has had entire charge of the organization in that state, will be able to bring them out again and hold the state in line

Frank H. Brooks, secretary of the Ohio coal exchange to day issued a call to the operators of the Hocking valley to meet in convention here at 10 o'clock on Thursday next to agree on what they shall contend for in the Cleveland convention.

Mobbed by White Caps.

SCRANTON, May 7.—In the little town of Priceburg, this county, last evening a gang of men calling themselves White Caps broke into the house of Patrick Mulalley while he was at supper, bound Mulalley with ropes, and then dragged him over the ground for a considerable distance. The party halted under a telegraph pole and made a feint to hang him to it.

They would have done so but the scheme was frustrated by the arrival on the scene of nearly all the other residents of the borough, startled by the terrible screams of Mulalley.

White Mulalley was being dragged over the ground he was kicked and beaten until his body was a mass of bruises. Mulalley came to the city to-day and swore out warrants for John Prestman and wife, Benjamin Lewis and Mary Ann Mulalley, all of the alleged White Caps that he recognized. He says that the most influential citizens of the borough were numbered among his assailants. The cause of their action was Mulalley's brutality toward his wife.

3,500 Machines Burned.

MUNCIE, IND., May 6.—The William N. Whitely reaper and mower works were destroyed by fire this evening. The factory buildings which covered five acres, were located just north of Muncie. The loss on the buildings, which were constructed of wood and galvanized iron, is not great, but the destruction of 2,000 machines ready for shipment and 1,500 almost completed, the patterns of which were an accumulation that have cost thousands of dollars, and the costly new machinery that filled the factory, brings the loss up to $245,000, without a cent of insurance.

Whitely moved his factory to Muncie from Springfield, O., two years ago and has since furnished employment to from 300 to 500 men, a majority of whom came here with him from Springfield Mr. Whitley arrived from Chicago this evening while the fire was in progress He said that the factory would probably be rebuilt on a much larger scale.

Three Against 200.

BRAZIL IND., May 8.—The scenes of to day were the most exciting since the commencement of the big strike. About 200 miners marched in line, headed by a brass band, through Main street late this afternoon to the Nellie mine and demanded that three miners, Harry, Claude and Vern James, quit work. This they refused to do and it looked for a while like a desperate fight would occur, but arrival of a force of police prevented trouble. The James boys are stalwart men and walked to the center of the mob and told them they would work in spite of all intimidation. This created another row, but the crowd kept at a respectable distance as it was understood they were armed. The miners are organized and claim they will force the Jame's to quit work, consequently serious trouble is anticipated. The mine is located a short distance southeast of the city.

Cadets Shool a Burglar.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 8.—A burglar broke into the Riverside Military Academy here at 3 this morning and ransacked the rooms of 50 students, stealing watches and everything of value he could find.

Two cadets, Hugh Bulloek, aged 20 and Harold B Lewis, aged 19 of Atlanta Ga., were arroused by the intruder's noise and hid in the hall with loaded revolvers while the burglar was on the upper floor. When he came down stairs the boys fired four shots at him, two of which entered his body. The burglar escaped from the building and managed to reach the New York Central station where he was arrested.

He lies in a critical condition at police headquarters. The cadets who shot him have not been arrested.

Some Shooting Done.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Jake Rudolph, a well-known politician, and his body guard, Chris Buckley, ex Democratic boss of this city, went to the *Chronicle* office shortly after noon to day for the purpose of shooting M. H. De Young, its proprietor and director general of the Mid-Winter Exposition. J. B. Eliot, business manager, attempted to eject Rudolph, when he fired a shot from a revolver at him. The bullet struck some silver in Eliot's pocket, saving his life. The would-be assassin was arrested. He says he owed De Young some money and would have shot him at once if he had seen him. De Young's brother Charles, was shot and killed in the *Chronicle* office ten years ago.

A Serious Earthquake.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Secretary Gresham, to day received a cablegram from the United States consul at Caracas, saying that an earthquake on April 28, destroying the Venezuelan cities of Egido, Merida and several villages, with heavy loss of life.

Merido is the only place of importance mentioned in the above dispatch. It si a flourishing city of 12,000 inhabitants.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Mrs. Theresa Radeline, aged sixty-three, was instantly killed by a Jersey Central train.

—Jacob Gould a relative of the late Jay Gould, residing at Wilkesbarre, has become insane over money matters.

—Road Supervisor Boyle, of Schuylkill county, will be tried for issuing bogus orders for work done on the highways.

—A strike of tellurium and ruby silver, worth $3,000 a ton, has been made in the Golden Fleece mine at Lake City, Col.

—For the first time in nine months the Huston iron works at Coatesville, Pa., started up full-handed in all departments.

—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad will seize all the coal on the line of the road between Baltimore and Cumberland for its own use.

—Julius Schwabacher, son of a wealthy distiller of Peoria., Ill., was caught on Wednesday in the act of robbing a neighbor's dwelling.

—At all the May day meetings throughout Great Britain, Sunday, resolutions were adopted in favor of an eight-hour day were adopted.

—The coal famine may compel the Pennsylvani railroad to seize the coal en route from the Maryland region to Philadelphia for its own use.

—While removing a stone from a milling machine a piece flew off and struck Hiram Miller of Trevorton Valley, in the eye, killing him in a few minutes.

—The naval board appointed to investigate the armor plate frauds heard the evidence of the informers and Carnegie employes at Homestead on Tuesday.

—Work on the big Whattaker tin plate mills at Washington, Pa., will be commenced within thirty days. The plant will cost $300,000 and will give employment to 400 men.

—Jeremiah Hockman, of Williamsport, Pa., arrived home from the war the other day, after an absence of thirty years. He found his wife remarried and the head of a new family.

—Mayor Gilroy, of New York, issues an appeal to the people of the city to aid in relieving the sufferings of the Greeks who have been rendered destitute by the recent earthquakes.

—At the Confederate reunion, Birmingham, Ala., a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its grand encampment in 1896 at Atlanta.

—Painter Albert Woodley shot and killed Mrs. Jenny Buchanan, of Allegheny, who was only waiting for a divorce from her husband to marry him, and mortally wounded himself.

—At Evansville, Ind., Charles Miller stabbed Joseph Storm fourteen times. While they were clinched Miller attempted a fatal stab and disemboweled himself. Miller is dead and Storm is dying.

—Yoqui Indians ambused 500 Mexican soldiers in a defile of the Sierra de Bacatet and killed and wounded 200 by rolling boulders down on them and firing volley after volley into their demoralized ranks.

—A terrapin farm consists of canals with narrow ridges of land between. The ends of the canals are so secured that it is impossible for the terrapin to escape, and the entire farm is surrounded by a high fence.

—Electricity has been adopted for towing the canal boats on the summit level of the Canal de Bourgoyne, which connects the Seine and the Soane, crossing in its course the divide between the Channel and the Mediterranean.

—Directors and officers of the broken Banca Romana are on trial at Rome. They are jointly indicted for issuing notes without authority to the amount of $12,000,000, for permitting a cash deficit of $5,000,000 and for attempting to forge notes to the amount of $8,200,000.

—Thursday afternoon, while a number of Irwin boys were bathing in the reservoir at the plate glass works, one of them, Arthur Ashton, aged 12 years, son of Wm Ashton, got beyond his depth and drowned before his companions could raise an alarm or render him any aid.

—There were fifteen thousand spectators present at the bicycle races held at Horn Hill, near London, Eng., on Saturday. Harry Wheeler, the American, finished third in his heat. The final heat was won by James, of England; Farmer, of France, was second, a yard behind the winner, and Edwards was third. Time, three minutes and four-fifths seconds.

—The State National Bank of Wichita, Kan., has suspended. The institution was considered one of the strongest in that section. L. D. Skinner has been president of the bank for 21 years. The bank officers have not yet made any statement. Swift & Co. made a deposit of $400 the last thing Saturday night. Large depositors are left in bad financial condition.

—On Monday afternoon buildings Nos. 19 and 21, Webster avenue, Pittsburg, owned by Frank Torchi, an Italian banker, collapsed. The buildings were in progress of demolition. Antonio Forbo, aged 22, had a leg broken and was seriously bruised about the head. Michael Spozetto was badly crushed about the body. The men were removed to the hospital.

—At Blue Creek mines, Tennessee, early on Tuesday morning over 100 negroes were put to work and evictions of the striking miners began. The strikers are very much irritated in consequence and meetings are being held at all the mining camps in that region and trouble is apprehended. Governor Jones has offered rewards for the members of the mob that destroyed property at Horse Creek mines on Monday, and instructed the sheriff to hunt them down.

—While tamping a hole filled with powder in No. 4 Upper Lehigh colliery in Lehigh county on Monday, the powder was ignited and exploded with terrible force, instantly killing Martin Sisimo and fatally injuring John Warfo, both miners. The miners were covered with so much coal and rock that it was several hours before their bodies were recovered. Sisimo was horribly mutilated and Warffo sustained numerous cuts and bruises, beside being burned severely about the head and body.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., on **Monday, June 4th, A D 1894,** at 10 o'clock A. M., under the Corporation Act of April 29, 1874 and the several supplements thereto by P. J Dietrich, Joseph A. Gray Isidore J. Frabaugh, Wm. C. Schroth, and Andrew Eckenrode for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "GESANGVEREIN OF THE BOROUGH OF CARROLLTOWN, PA.," the object of which is the promotion and cultivation of the German language art of music and song, for social intercourse of its members and their families, and for these purposes to have and enjoy all the rights and privileges conferred by the said act and its supplements.

F. K. SUANLAN,
Solicitor.

May 11, 1894.

B. & B.

WHY?

It has been asked before, doubtless will be again—the answer invariably the same. So many people come and send here, BECAUSE IT PAYS THEM so to do. Note a few examples of how:

REAL KID GLOVES,

Handsome dark shades of dahlia, amethyst and heliotrope harmonize with almost any gown, specially elegant with a black costume, have white stitching and trimmings, four large pearl buttons. We believe you'll say with us: "The greatest genuine KID GLOVE VALUE ever offered.

75 CENTS A PAIR.

Some hands and wrists are so formed that no glove is so comfortable as a laced one. For such here's a chance without a precedent: 7-HOOK KID GLOVES, choice shades, tan, brown and black, soft, shapely gloves—75c. a pair.

Sale of Imported WHITE BRUSSELS NET specially adapted for sash curtains, canopy draperies, bassinets—baby's cradle, etc., etc. FOUR lots of this extra good, desirable material, each lot exactly HALF REAL VALUE:

One lot, 36-in. wide, 10c.
One lot, 36-in. wide, 15c.
One lot, 72-in. wide, 25c.
One lot, 108-in. wide, 35c.

Nothing so extraordinary in this line of goods ever offered at the prices—when you see them you'll agree—not only that, but you'll BUY if you've any need of good BRUSSELS NET for any of the above or any other purpose. These four lots are all out on centre table in front of LACE DEPARTMENT, and there will be lively buying and selling while they last at 10c., 15c., 25c. and 35c. per yard—36 to 108 inches wide.

Lot of genuine Jap Indias, extra choice printings, principally dark grounds; suitable for street wear, 50c. a yard.

New Silk and Wool Crepons, in stylish new mixtures, entirely new effects, which ladies of exclusive taste will appreciate; 46 and 48 inches wide, $1.00, $1.20, $1.25 per yard.

Among AMERICAN SUITINGS are new and desirable material with "chic" and style comparing favorably with those bearing the magic "imported"—25c., 35c. and 40c.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

MINOT'S DENTIFRICE.

BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH,
PRESERVES THE GUMS,
SWEETENS THE BREATH,
BENEFITS THE THROAT.

* SAFE AND AGREEABLE. *

Everybody uses it.
Everybody praises it.

The Teeth.—Nothing ever discovered whitens the Teeth so quickly and safely as MINOT'S DENTIFRICE. It is free from acids, grit and all dangerous substances, and can be used with splendid results, even where the teeth seem perfect in appearance.

It whitens and polishes
The enamel beautifully.

The Gums.—Soft and spongy gums interfere with the health by preventing the proper use of the teeth, render the teeth unsightly and cause decay by shrinking from the enamel. MINOT'S DENTIFRICE is a certain cure for unhealthy gums.

It hardens and preserves
The gums perfectly.

The Breath.—MINOT'S DENTIFRICE sweetens the breath, produces the violet-like odor which is so suggestive of neatness and cleanliness, and leaves a sweet pure taste in the mouth. Its action on the throat is peculiarly benefical.

It sweetens the breath
And strengthens the throat.

Safe and Agreeable.—Its components are perfectly pure and harmless, and are the best known tonics for the mouth and gums. Whitens the teeth without injury to the enamel, and is the best Dentifrice that can be used. It is absolutely pure in quality, prompt in effect, pleasing to use and surprisingly low priced,

It is absolutely safe
Under all circumstances.

Price 25 Cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, or sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO.
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

feb9-1y

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL

CRESSON, PA.

may2-94tf

TRIAL LIST.
June Term, 1894.
C. V. Burke & Co. et al. vs Mead et al.
Hughes vs Mackin.
Schoonover vs Dean.
Ehrens vs Rhode.
Reese vs Richards.
Shoemaker vs. Good.
Blair vs. same.
Love, Sunshine & Uhl vs. Willet & Herrington
Dan'l Sapp & Co. vs. Keith.
C. H. Howell & Co. vs. Bantley & Frohheiser.
Noel vs. Gettings et al.
Dettraw vs. Shoemaker et al.
Spencer vs. Johnstown City.
Tonkin vs. Lamer (ter. ten.)
King vs. Wissinger.
Heslop vs. Hartley.
Weyant vs. Shumaker et al.
Cresswell vs. T. & T. Co.
Glass vs. Latner.
Maneval C. Iron City M. F. Insurance Co.
Edwards vs. German F. Insurance Co.
Miller et al. vs. Johnstown Pass. Railroad Co.
Barnes vs. Arbrobt.
Hoekhart vs. same.
Walker vs. same.

JAS C. DARBY,
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, May 11, 1894.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report a distribution of the funds in the hands of George V. Gardner, administrator of the estate of H. H. Gardner, late of Reade township, Cambria county, deceased, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, on **Thursday, the 17th day of May, 1894,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

P. J. LITTLE,
Ebensburg, Pa., April 27, 1894. Auditor

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Catharine Durbin, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Catharine Durbin, late of the township of Munster, in Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to me by the Register of Wills of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ITEL,
Portage, Pa., April 27, 1894. Executor.

DR. BUCK,

SURGEON and SPECIALIST.

Treatment of all Chronic Affections, Diseases of Women and troubles requiring Surgical Aid. Office hours up to 9 A. M., 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.

1222 12TH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.

jan15-94

NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., and will be confirmed by said court on the FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE, 1894, unless cause be shwn to the contrary:

First account of John Hawksworth, assignee of Homer S. Cusic.

J. C. DARBY,
Prothonotary.

May 11, 1894.

DR. MORITZ SALM

This eminent Physician has devoted a lifetime to his Specialty —Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lung and Chronic Diseases.

CAMBRIA HOUSE, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Mondays, January 1, 29; February 26, March 26, April 23, May 21, June 18, July 16, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 5, December 3 and 31 till 3 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

Opposite the Pennsylvania Depot.

Tuesdays, January 2, 30; February 27, March 27, April 24, May 22, June 19, July 17, August 14, September 11, October 9, November 6, December 4.

GALLITZIN HOUSE, GALLITZIN, PA.,

Wednesdays, December 27, January 24, February 21, March 21, April 18, May 16, June 13, July 11, August 8, September 5, October 3, 31, November 28.

ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY S

Six Physicians Did Not Do Her Stomach Any Good, But Dr. Salm Cured Her.

For five years I have suffered horribly with stomach trouble, and all the resulting ailments, such as headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., to such a bad degree that I did not care how soon I would die. In that time I was treated by six different doctors, but none of them did me any good. To the contrary, I grew worse and worse. To work was out of the question. I grew weaker and weaker on account of not being able to retain any kind of food on my stomach. Dr. Salm treated with Dr Salm three months ago, and am now a different woman. I have never vomited once since the first treatment, and to make a long story short, I can once more do a good deal of pleasure attend to my daily duties.

MRS. MARY STEVENS,
Gallitzin, Pa.

On Account of Twenty Years' Continued Suffering and No Relief I Prayed to Die, but was Cured by Dr. Salm.

For twenty years I suffered the most excruciating tortures all on account of kidney trouble. The pain in my back was terrible, and many times when I stooped I could not know how to straighten up again. Often I had to go to bed for a week at a time, and in the end could not attend my regular labor any more. Gradually all the other organs became affected, my bladder became in such a condition that I did not care whether I lived or died; indeed I prayed for the latter often. The home doctor could not cure me, so I put a few of Dr. Salm's cure, and I decided the day that I did so, for to-day I am quite a different woman, willing and anxious to enjoy life once more. I feel gratefully and am confident that the doctor will cure me in the time he has set, and I have come to the conclusion that one should never give up hope so long as they can obtain the services of a scientific physician

MRS. J. W. SHOOK,
Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa.

I Could Not Walk Straight Any More. Dr Salm Cured Me After Eight Other Doctors Had Failed.

For the last twenty years I have suffered untold agonies with a pain in my back and over the region of the kidneys. I had to get up regularly every hour at night to pass water, the pain on these occasions being almost unbearable, and almost beat me to a pulp, so that after a while I could not walk straight any more, even the movement of my limbs produced the most excruciating pain. Of course I became very much emaciated on account of having no appetite to work was out of the question; eight doctors who treated me could not make out what was the matter, hence their medicine did not do me any good. Home remedies and highly recommended patent medicines had no effect whatever. Dr Salm has cured me, and although I am well up in years, I get as much enjoyment out of life as I ever did, and can attend to my daily labors.

MRS SOPHIA RESH,
Two Lick, Indiana county, Pa.

Inward Trouble Cured by Dr. Salm in Less Than Ten Days.

Our daughter Agnes has been suffering with inward trouble for over 2 years. I have been miserable and ill for nothing. Now she is entirely cured, by the best physicians without success. That Dr. Salm's diagnosis at his first visit the results of the treatment have proven to be correct. He is able to heal a helping hand and recommend the Doctor highly.

J. N. FISHER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Cross-Eye Operation Made Successful by Dr. Salm.

Our little boy, Clyde, had stabbed in the eye when he was two years of age. It left him cross-eyed. Dr. Salm operated on him and straightened it out perfectly straight. The boy was in no way chloroformed, and the operation was painless.

REV. C. RUPERT,
Pine Glenn, Centre county, Pa.

A Case of Catarrh of Fifteen Years' Standing Cured by Dr. Salm.

I have had a terrible case of catarrh for fifteen years. It gradually effected all my senses. I became weaker daily, caught cold in the head very easily, and became miserable generally. I consulted doctors to get rid of the disease, but they could not help me any. I took lots of patent medicines, but not one of them helped me any. Since Dr. Salm treated me I feel like a new man, and am once more a well man. I can truthfully say that the Doctor understands his business.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS,
Millersburg, Centre county, Pa.

After Twelve Years of Suffering Dr Salm Cured Me of a Bad Case of Catarrh.

For the last twelve years I have been afflicted with a case of catarrh, with all its attendant symptoms. For the last six years I suffered more or less with a bad cough, which would keep me awake nights, and after being troubled without a cold, making me sick generally. I tried three different doctors, but got no relief. I then concluded to try Dr. Salm to cure catarrh, for I do not take much stock in patent medicines, and I am glad I did so, for I soon found relief, and I must say that I consider myself entirely cured by the Doctor's treatment.

JOSEPH A. LEE,
Tannersville, Centre county, Pa.

Examination and consultation free to everybody.
$5.00 Our Advertisement Will Appear Twice Before Each Visit.
Address all communications to Box 760.

TO THE CASH BUYERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

We Invite You

TO visit our Dry Goods Store on Main Street, Gallitzin to inspect our Spring Line of

Dress Goods,

Wall Paper, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Underwear, Embroideries, Laces and Trimmings of all kinds, Hats, Shoes, Carpets, Ladies' Shirt Waists, Gentlemen's Outing Shirts, all of which for the next 60 days we are selling at a

Reduction of 20 Per Cent.

THOS. BRADLEY

CHEAPEST CASH STORE,

GALLITZIN, PA.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want GOOD FLOUR take your grain to the OLD SHENKLE MILL in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG

PROPRIETOR.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - MAY 11, 1894.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—The public schools in Ebensburg will close to-day.

—Captain Morgan McDonald, of Loretto, was in town on Monday.

—Forepaugh's circus will be at Johnstown on the first of June.

Mr. Joseph Rainey, of Lilly, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Thursday.

—A four-year-old daughter of John and Rachael Davis, of Ebensburg, died on Monday.

—Professor John McCormick, of Summerhill township, spent several days in Ebensburg this week.

Mr. P. M. Kinney, one of Wilmore's prominent business men, was a visitor to Ebensburg on Wednesday.

Mrs. Mary C. Jacobs died in Altoona on Wednesday of last week, aged 33 years. She formerly resided at Summerhill.

The borough fathers have decided to extend the water main from Julian street two squares west down Sample street.

Mr. J. B. Wilber, the clothing merchant, of this place, has rented the storeroom of Mr. George Huntley on High street.

The grocery store of Mr. John Leahey, of Lilly, was entered by burglars one night last week and a quantity of goods carried off.

George Dimond, of Summerhill township, is the possessor of three young foxes. He captured six young ones and two old ones this spring.

Benjamin Stophel, of Ehrenfeld, was brought to jail on Saturday to answer a charge of turning switches on the Pennsylvania railroad.

On Saturday afternoon the pupils of the Ebensburg public schools will be given their average marks and will then know whether they will be promoted.

Considering that most girls are afraid of the dark, it seems strange how ready they are to turn out the lights in the front parlor when the right fellow is there.

Robbie James, son of Robert James, of this place, had the fingers of his right hand badly mashed on Sunday last, by getting them in the cog wheels of a fanning mill with which he was playing.

A certain truthful newspaper supplies this beautiful simile: "You might as well try to shampoo an elephant with a thimbleful of soapsuds as to attempt to do business and ignore advertising."

—On Tuesday the dwelling house of Mr. Cleli Michaels, of Belsano, caught fire from a defective flue and burned to the ground. The furniture was carried out by the family and neighbors and saved.

—Mrs. Jane Risban died at the home of her son, Peter Risban, in Washington township, on Monday, May 7th, aged about 72 years. Her remains were buried in the Catholic cemetery at Lilly on Wednesday.

—Graham Meadville, ex-sheriff of Blair county, and the proprietor of the Meadville hotel at Bellwood, appointed an assignee for the benefit of creditors on Monday. The assets are $25,000; liabilities, $20,000.

—Mrs. Rachael, relict of the late Michael O. Skelly, died at her home in Carroll township, on Monday morning from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy, aged 81. Interment in the Catholic cemetery in Carrolltown, on Tuesday.

—The contract for the erection of the Cherrytree monument was given out at Harrisburg on Friday last to Messrs. E. F. Carr & Co., of Massachusetts, for the sum of $1,290, or $110 less than the amount appropriated by the state.

—An engineer corps supposed to be in the employ of the Beech Creek Company, has been surveying during the past week between Andrew Stiittmatter's, in Carroll township, and the branch of the Blacklick two miles north of Ebensburg.

—On Tuesday morning a portable steam saw mill belonging Thaddeus Conrad, of Chest Springs, and on the Fred. Johnson farm in Cearfield township, was destroyed by fire along with a considerable amount of lumber. The loss is estimated at about $1,200.

—A strange insect, called the Coxey grape bug, has made its appearance in portions of Bedford county. It is a black bug, not quite so large as a common house fly. It works on the young buds of the grape vine. In this way it destroys a whole crop in a short time.

—During a hearing given several prisoners at the Huntington reformatory on Tuesday, the 1st inst., one named Houghton knocked down Superintendent Patton with his fist. The other prisoners aided the superintendent and Houghton was severely beaten.

—A game of base ball played in this place on Wednesday afternoon, between a club from South Fork and the Ebensburg team, ended on the eighth inning in a dispute which put an end to the game. The score then stood at six to five in favor of the Ebensburg team.

—The following dry process of cleaning kid gloves has been found satisfactory: Prepare a generous quantity of cracker crumbs; button the gloves upon the hands and rub thoroughly with the crumbs. This process is especially efficacious in cleaning those of undressed kid.

—Mrs. Charles Croyle, of Johnstown, died at the home of her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. John Smeltzer, at Lilly, on Monday evening. Mrs. Croyle was visiting her relatives when death, which was caused by consumption came. Her remains were taken to Johnstown for interment.

—The woman who answers an advertisement how to make good coffee and received the reply "Try until you get it just right, and then keep on making it that way," sought to marry the farmer who sent an advertiser a dollar to find out how to raise bees and was told "to take them by the tops and pull."

—The residence of Peter Zimmerman, of South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, near Mendon, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, together with the contents. Fourteen hundred dollars in cash were also burned. The total loss will reach $7,000. It is supposed that the fire was caused by a defective flue.

—The Marion *Independent* says: They had a dance at the barn of Joseph Stiles, one night last week, which wound up with the usual row. Jim Donahue came out of the fight minus an ear and badly used up about the face. A physician had to be called to fix him up. Bad whiskey is said to have been at the bottom of it.

—On Wednesday John C. Sims, trustee, sold at the court house in this place the Cresson & Clearfield County & New York Short Rome railroad at public sale, John Scott, of Philadelphia, being the purchaser. The price bid was $100,000, and there being a mortgage against the property for $750,000, the price will run up to $850,000.

—Professor R. C. Schiedt, the state entomologist, pronounces the small green worm which is devastating the clover fields in Lancaster and other counties to be the grub of the clover-leaf beattle, a native of Germany. The only remedy yet suggested, he says, is that plowing under the infested fields during May and June.

—An order, taking effect at once, has been issued to the employes of the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona, to work only four days a week and nine hours each day.

—Misses Minnie Craver, Blanche Folsom, Blanche McKenrick, Monica Murray, and Masters Morgan Evans, Fred Jones and Philip N. Saettig compose the graduating class of the Ebensburg High School for the year 1894.

On Thursday morning of last week William H. Berry, a well-known citizen of Johnstown, dropped dead while going from his residence in Johnstown to St. John's cemetery in Geistown, where he intended planting some flowers on the graves of his two deceased sons. Mr. Berry was 57 years of age and was born in Kilkenny, Ireland.

—East bound freight No. 1611 broke east of the Greensburg tunnel on Monday morning, wrecking the cab and four or five cars, loaded with merchandize. The shock was so great that the cab and two cars went over the dump. Conductor Lego and D. Williams, of Altoona, were painfully injured, sustaining several contusions on their heads, faces and bodies.

—J. H. Smith, aged eighteen years, son of Hugh Smith, of Hollidaysburg, while beating his way home from Pittsburg, on an east bound freight train, fell off on Saturday morning in the tunnel at Gallitzin and had his right leg badly crushed and three of his fingers cut off by the wheels. He was attended by Dr. Ferguson and then sent to the Altoona hospital.

—John Russel, of Johnstown was arrested as he was leaving the Allegheny work house on Friday and brought to jail here on Saturday. He is charged with being a member of the gang of robbers that robbed the station houses at Carrolltown, Bradley's Junction and Kaylor's last fall for which several parties were convicted and sent to the penitentiary at the last term of court.

—A corps of engineers working in the interests of the Beech Creek Company are running a line from the Chest creek at Eckenrode's mill to the headquarters of Blacklick. The route passes through the farm of John Flick, near town, crosses the tunnel of the Susquehanna extension and then along the "plank" road to the Halfway House, where a branch of the Blacklick can be reached.—*Carrolltown News.*

—Lucinda Dull, daughter of John B. Dull, of Johnstown, committed suicide in Pittsburg on Friday by taking a dose of rough on rats. The unfourtunate girl was only seventeen years of age and had been committed to the Morganza reform school in March 1892, on complaint of her father for incorrigibility. About a year after she was parolled and for some time past had been living in Pittsburg as a domestic.

—Postmaster General Bissell has issued an order prohibiting the dropping of letters into mail cars. The order requires that letters must first pass through a postoffice, the claim being made that the habit of dropping letters directly into the postal cars or into mail boxes placed at passenger stations makes too much extra work for the postal clerks, and takes up time necessary for the sorting of letters between stations.

—An awful accident happened at Huntingdon on Friday night. Lewis Snyder, a young baker, aged about 20 years, had gone under a building on Fisher & Miller's premises, containing tons of ground plaster, and while in a stooped position the floor gave way and the contents crashed upon him. When his body was extricated, after several minutes, it appeared that every bone in it was broken. Death was instantaneous.

—On Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock the saw mill owned by J. W. Spangler, which has been used to saw the W. P. McNaul timber, situated three-quarters of a mile above town, was destroyed by fire. A large number of men and boys from town proceeded to the scene and gave assistance which saved the lumber piled near the mill. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is about $1,000. No insurance.—*Coalport Standard.*

—James Croner, a deputy sheriff on duty at Leisenring No. 3 accidentally shot and killed his mother, Wednesday night. He had been on guard at the works and went home about 12 o'clock to get a lunch. In sitting his Winchester rifle down in the room it was accidentally discharged. The bullet passed through the ceiling and bed in which his mother was sleeping, piercing her body and resulting fatally. The Coroner family formerly resided in Scottdale.—*Westmoreland Democrat.*

—William Smith, Jr., the young man who was injured in the Gallitzin tunnel on Saturday last, as mentioned in another item in this paper, died from the effects of his injuries at the Altoona hospital on Monday night, he not having regained consciousness at any time after the accident, and his death being almost a certainty from the first. His father and mother, three sisters, and two brothers were with him a portion of the time or on Monday afternoon, and a portion of these were at his side when death came

—Charles Farnesworth, of Braddock, while in Johnstown on business on Tuesday, was not feeling well and took what he supposed was two five-grain quinine powders. Mrs. Kuntz, at whose house he was stopping, found him shortly after working in spasms and sent for a doctor, who at once discovered that the sick man had an overdose of poison. The proper antidotes were administered and Mr. Farnsworth at latest accounts was on a fair way to recovery. He had recently purchased quinine and morphine powders and getting them mixed, took the wrong dose.

—Anthony Shiver, an old resident of Munster township died at his home in that township on Monday April 30th, aged 64 years. The deceased was born in Switzerland and came to this country when a young man. Shortly after his arrival in this country he came to Cambria county and about forty years ago worked for a time in Ebensburg. He afterward married and bought a farm in Munster township, where he resided until the time of his death. He is survived by his wife and family of grown up children. His remains were interred in St. Michael's cemetery at Loretto, on Wednesday, May 2nd.

—Mrs. Mary J., wife of Mr. Joseph Rainey, died at her home in Lilly on Sunday, May 6th, aged 53 years. The deceased was a woman of many virtues and will be remembered affectionately not only by her immediate relatives but by many friends who will mourn with the afflicted family in her demise. She is survived by her husband and eight children, several of whom are grown up. She is also survived by her mother, Mrs. Lavina Brown, and by three brothers—William, David and Ezra Brown, all residents of Washington township. Her remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Lilly on Wednesday morning.

—William B. Marshall, a prominent citizen and merchant of Indiana, committed suicide on Friday at the house of his half-sister, Mrs. Sarah Sutton, where he boarded, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The shot was not heard and he was discovered by a servant who went to call him in the morning about 7:30, sitting on a chair attired in his night robe. Mr. Marshall was about sixty-seven years of age and a single man. He was a member of the firm of Marshall & Kline and was supposed to be worth about $75,000. He had some financial difficulties lately but not of a serious nature and none to affect his buisness standing.

Sheriff's Sales.

Sheriff Shumaker advertises the following properties at sheriff's sale at the court house, in Ebensburg, on Monday June 4th, at one o'clock P. M.

The interest of W. R. Rishel in a lot of ground in Spangler, with a two story frame dwelling house.

The interest of Lawrence Hassenplugh in a lot or piece of ground in Washington township, containing one acre with a two storied plank house.

The interest of S. G. Shartz and William Shartz in 46 acres of land in Summerhill township, with a two story log house, weatherboarded and a stable.

The interest of William Shartz in 173 acres of land in Summerhill township, having thereon a one story log cabin.

The interest of Chest Springs Milling Company in one acre and thirty-seven perches of land in Chest Springs borough, having thereon a two story frame grist mill with engine and fixtures.

The interest of Peter Erikson in a lot of ground in Elder township, having thereon a frame dwelling house.

The interest of Thomas Fitzpatrick in 80 acres, of land in Chest township, having thereon a plank house and a barn.

The interest of Mrs. John McCawley in a lot of ground in Washington township, having thereon a two story plank house and a stable.

The interest of the Blacklick Navigation & Improvement Company in 130 acres of land in Blacklick township, reserving the cherry on the same.

The interest of the same in 250 acres of land in Blacklick township.

The interest of Charles Noel in 100 acres of land in Munster township, reserving a strip conveyed to Cambria & Clearfield Railroad Company, having thereon a two story plank house and log barn.

The interest of D. C. Burk in 86 acres of land in Gallitzin township having thereon erected a two story plank house.

The interest of same in 5 acres and 42 perches in Gallitzin township.

The interest of John Linoiburg in a lot No. 161 section "A" in the borough of Spangler.

That Single Tax Idea.

ED. FREEMAN:—In the last issue of your paper I noticed a communication from Carrolltown, signed "J. F.," advocating the single tax idea, which appears to be captivating the imaginations of many intelligent men like my friend, who will learn better by experience. Without desiring to enter into a controversy with the writer of the article in question, I wish to make a little illustration for his benefit.

If I am correct in my conjecture, he owns a farm near Carrolltown and also follows the occupation of a pedagogue, and is one of the profession above the average ability. Now suppose some fine day a company of coal operators or a manufacturing firm comes along and opens a mine or starts works on the land adjoining his. Suppose him to be the assessor of the district and the single land value in operation. Of course he will assess his own land at the same value as his capitalistic neighbors, say at $50 per acre. Subsequently, a riot is precipitated by his neighbors disagreeing with the foreign pauperized labor that they have brought in to compete with American citizens in the labor market. The sheriff of Cambria county is called upon to quell the disturbance and sends down 100 deputies, who are each paid $3 per day for a month to protect the property of the company, while he, honest, peaceable man that he is, does not need any protection, except from the capitalists, and after a while, when it is too late, he realizes that he is paying just as much to foot the bill of expenses for protecting the property of the monopolist, who brought all the trouble about, as his capitalistic neighbor, though his property is valued at but $3,000 while that of the oppressors of labor is worth $300,000. He will then go out and hire an imported laborer to kick him all over his farm for being so easily gulled, and will wish in his heart that Henry George, A. J. Moxham and Tom L. Johnston, with their pro-English and un-American ideas, had been relegated to the kingdom come, before ever they had broached their fallacious doctrine to the people of Cambria county. J. M.

Ebensburg, Pa., May 9, 1894.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, May 10, 1894:

George Kandisky and Maggie Allen Christoph, Barnesboro.

Robert Purdy and Ida Viola Hogue, Morrellville.

Frederick Metzler and Maria Bauman, Stonycreek township.

Charles Weaver and Mary C. Reed, Johnstown.

George W. Zimmerman, Washington township, Indiana county, and Nancy Montgomery, East Mahoning township, Indiana county.

John C. Gerhardt and Catharine Seibert, Johnstown.

John W. Scheid and Alice M. Baum, Patton.

Henry Zemmer and Amelia Kommer, Johnstown.

Henry Oppy and Amanda J. Felix, Somerset county.

Dennis La France and Jennie C. Dunham, Johnstown.

Mike Koshmier Doran and Bertha Landock, Portage township.

Peter W. Altimus, Dilltown, Indiana county, and Della Stiles, Johnstown.

Frank J. Coons and Orra C. Raymond, Gallitzin township.

Counterfeiters and Moonshiners.

Frank and William Endress and Lew Stotler, who were recently arrested at Altoona charged with being engaged in the counterfeit business, had been acting as the agents of the coin-makers, who have been manufacturing the "queer" in the Laurel Hill mountains along the northern border of Somerset county. The counterfeit coins are in silver and are good imitations. The makers of them shift their seat of operations so often that it is hard for the secret service men to get a clue. When things become warm up in northern Somerset and Cambria counties they move their headquarters down into the famous moonshine district, part of which is in Fayette county. They are on friendly terms with the illicit distilleries and the latter shield them when it is necessary.—*Johnstown Herald.*

The Cow Catcher.

In view of the fact that the borough fathers have not yet succeeded in getting anyone to accept the position of "cow catcher" for the borough, the onerous duties of that position will devolve upon the councilmen, who will probably take it in turns, week about. Or it may be that the borough will be divided into cow precincts and each councilman alotted a precinct in which he will see that no cow trespasses.

If the position is not filled by the councilmen or accepted by home talent before the first of June it will be tendered to a Pittsburg gentleman who last year developed a tendency in that direction, and whose known antipathy to the cows will lead him to spare them not "either through fear, favor, affection, reward, gain or any hope thereof."

The World's Fair Rebuilt for the Pages of History.

The "Book of the Builders," one of the most artistic and magnificent publications ever issued is now being offered by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to its readers. It is beyond question the greatest offer ever made by a newspaper. See the *Dispatch* for full information.

—Corn planting is the general occupation in this neighborhood at present.

Real Estate Transfers.

Andrew Smith to Sarah Smith, Portage, consideration, $100.

Jane Behe to Matthew Behe, Carrolltown, $300.

Robert Ferguson et ux. to A. C. Glass, Cambria township, $1,000.

Mary Livingston's Administrator, to Edmund Livingstone, Johnstown, $1,000

Julia Bishop to Ebensburg & Blacklick railroad company, Cambria township, $100.

W. R. Jones, Assignee, to W. W. Empfield, Ebensburg, 250.

Francis Huber et ux. to Nicholas Bell, Elder township, $80.

Emery Davis et ux. to James Stewart, Blacklick township, $2,000.

John G. Lloyd et ux. to Robert Ferguson, Cambria township, $1,000.

John D. Roberts et ux. to Susannah Shaffer, Johnstown, $1.

Patrick R. McLaughlin et al. to Mark B. McLaughlin, Washington township, $1.

Mathiot Reade et ux. to Ebensburg & Blacklick railroad company, Cambria township, $1.

Hugh Collins et ux. to George Collins, Hastings, $250.

James Noon et al. to Mathiot Reade, Cresson township, $1,465.

Mary Conlongh et al. to Patrick Starkey Johnstown, $1.

Sheriff of Cambria county to Amos W. Rowland, East Conemaugh, $1,450.

Augustine H. Borkey et ux, to Joseph A. Gray, assignee, Patton, $1.

Raphael Hite, executor, to John Hite, Allegheny township, $550.

John Welfel to Frederick Killian et al., Johnstown, $1.

Mountain Coal Company to Calvin M. Dechant, Adams township, $200.

John D. Roberts, executor, to Charles H. Suppos, Johnstown, $2,000.

Charles Shaffer et ux. to A. J. Moxam, Richland township, $62.

Cambria Iron Company, to John Jarabenetz, Lower Yoder township, $700.

Citizen's Cemetery Association to Daniel H. Richards, Grand View, $31.

Theodore Cover et ux. to John Guller, Daisyville, $175.

John Fleshour et ux. to John Guller, Daisyville, $175.

James Scott et al. to Neil McAnany, Cambria borough $1,350.

Heirs of Jacob Ashcrift to Aloysius Schrift, Croyle township, $400.

Sarah Trainor to David D. Blouch, Johnstown, $6,100.

Charles Anna to Thomas Prescott, Patton, $80.

Henry Fox et ux. to Elizabeth Fox, Johnstown, $300.

Henry Fox et ux. to Elizabeth Fox, Johnstown, $100

Stephen Phenicie et ux. to John Baumgardner, Richland township, $2,500.

Joseph Bomgardner et ux. to John Baumgardner, Richland township, $500.

Joseph Bomgardner to John Baumgardner, Richland township, $3,000.

George Varner et ux. to William Wells, Jackson township, $2,000.

Eva Layman et ux. to Albert A. Schrader, Richland township, $1,800.

Vincent Bevak et ux. to John A. Strayer, Upper Yoder township, $1,800.

Max Behrand et ux. to Jeremiah Schnell, Brownstown, $1,100.

Charles Von Lunen et ux. to Frank D. Kraft, Johnstown $350.

William Jennings et ux. to Harriet Morris, Adams township, $1,100.

Samuel S. Varner's executors to Jacob C. Stineman, Adams township, $2,725.

Jacob Gruber et ux. to William M. Gruber, Johnstown, $1,600.

John Ott et ux. to Cambria & Clearfield Railroad Company.

The Gallitzin Schools.

The testimony in the Gallitzin school case was concluded on Tuesday and was argued by Messrs. Wilkins, Patterson and Story for appellants, and Judge Krebs and O'Connor for defendants. The arguments of counsel took up about three hours on each side. A large number of witnesses were subpoenaed and testified on each side, and during the hearing a great many spectators were present in the court room. After the arguments were concluded Judge Barker took the papers and will announce his decision after a careful consideration of the evidence and the law bearing on the questions raised.

During the hearing the following letter of State Superintendent Shaeffer to Mrs. Laura J. Hysong, one of the complainants, who had written to him to take steps to have the nuns removed as teachers from the schools in Gallitzin, was put in evidence.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Department of Public Instruction,
HARRISBURG, Pa., December 23, 1893.

Mrs. Laura J. Hysong, Gallitzin, Cambria county, Pa.—Dear Madam: I do not see anything in the law to prevent nuns from teaching the children to call the priest "father," or a nun "sister." I am a Protestant clergyman, and yet I would consider it a breach of etiquette and common courtesy if I were to fail in using the proper ecclesiastical name in addressing a priest or a nun. We Protestants recognize the early church fathers and I see no reason why in common life we should not recognize the ecclesiastical names of the modern world. The law does not recognize the names which an actress assumes on entering the stage; yet it would be a great breach of etiquette and good sense if I should refuse to call her by the assumed stage name. I certainly should address a nun as "sister," using the word in its ecclesiastical sense, although I would not accept a legal document from her unless signed in her name.

The point which you raise is not a matter of religion at all, but a matter of etiquette. The priests from heathen lands were addressed by their own titles at the Chicago congress of religions and I believe that it argues the spirit of a by-gone age for anyone to raise objection to teaching the common courtesies of life. Germany had a war of thirty years on religious questions and all parties finally began to respect the religious peculiarities of their neighbors. If I were to go to a reception in the vatican palace, I would, according to custom, kneel before the holy father, and would not consider myself less true to my Protestant faith on that account. Where we are in the majority, Protestant directors may order the bible to be read in the schools, and the Catholics must submit or establish schools of their own. Why should we object if they insist on the common courtesies of life where they are in the majority? It is certainly not wise to raise a fight on the ground that is not tenable.

I do not think that the school board has acted wisely, but the school law does not vest any power in the state superintendent or in the county superintendent by which we can reach the school board on any of the grounds which you have named.

Yours truly,
NATHAN SCHAEFFER.

A HARRISBURG telegram says that a number of justices of the peace elected in Western Pennsylvania counties at the February election for a term of five years will not get their commissions from the state department because they failed to comply with the law requiring them to file an acceptance of the office in the prothonotary's office within 30 days after the election. The delinquents, if they make application to the governor, will receive commissions to serve one year from the first Monday in May. If they would serve any longer they must again be candidates for election in February next. Among the delinquents are Peter McGough, Portage; D. S. Burkhart, Morrellville, and George Dawson, Barnesboro, Cambria county.

Miscellaneous Notices.

EBENSBURG, PA., APRIL 2, 1894—I have made arrangements with Professors Gibson and Biter, who will conduct the normal school this summer in Ebensburg, to give instructions in **Typewriting** and **Stenography** at reasonable rates. Students who wish to take up this course should write me at once for particulars. Students who desire to do so, can commence at any time from this date.
JENNIE CRAVER.
mch30

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in May, $1,000.00.
THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary.

FURS.
George L. Fredericks, of Ebensburg, pays the highest market price for all kinds of furs.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.
Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.
General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:
DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.
LOANS
Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.
COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.
DRAFTS
Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.
ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.
Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.
THE
First National Bank
OF PATTON.
PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.
Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.
Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.
Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.
All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
oct13.93

An Ordinance

AUTHORIZING the opening of Cleveland street from Main street to Portage street in the borough of Lilly, county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the borough of Lilly and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same: That that part of Cleveland street extending from Main street to Portage street is declared a public street at a width of forty (40) feet.

SECTION 2.—All ordinances of the borough of Lilly in relation to streets and alleys are hereby extended to Cleveland street.

SECTION 3.—All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

ORDAINED and enacted into a law in Council this 29th day of March, A. D. 1894.

SIGNED and approved this 29th day of March, 1894.

A. B. KREBS, Burgess.

Attest: JOHN W. KAINEY, Clerk. JOHN R. KELLY, Pres. of Council.

April 27, 1894 3t

An Ordinance

AUTHORIZING the naming and opening of Willow street in the borough of Lilly, county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the borough of Lilly and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same: That that road or street extending from a point on North street to a point on Cleveland street is declared a public street at a width of forty (40) feet, to be known and designated as Willow street.

SECTION 2.—All Ordinances of the borough of Lilly in relation to streets and alleys are hereby extended to said Willow street.

SECTION 3.—All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

ORDAINED and enacted into a law in Council this 29th day of March, A. D. 1894.

SIGNED and approved this 29th day of March, 1894.

A. B. KREBS, Burgess.

Attest: JOHN W. KAINEY, Clerk. JOHN R. KELLY, Pres. of Council.

April 27, 1894 3t

An Ordinance

FIXING the bonds of the Health Officer and Secretary of the Board of Health of the borough of Lilly, in the county of Cambria and state of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Council of Lilly borough assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same: That the Health Officer of the Board of Health of the borough of Lilly shall give bond to the borough of Lilly in the sum of three hundred dollars ($300.00) to be approved by the borough Council, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties.

SIGNED and approved this 5th day of April, A. D. 1894.

A. B. KREBS, Burgess.

Attest: JOHN W. KAINEY, Clerk. JOHN R. KELLY, Pres. of Council.

April 27, 1894 3t

S. L. REED. MATCHOT READE.
REED & READE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
Office on Centre street. [4 28 93

KITTELL & LITTLE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Opera House. 2.9.94

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. on7 '90

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - PA
Office on Centre street.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Center street.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Petroleum Carried on Margin.
HENRY SPROUL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh,
Members of the
New York Stock Exchange,
Philadelphia Stock Exchange,
Pittsburgh Stock Exchange,
And Chicago Board of Trade.
Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight through the Clearing House.
feb9.3m

ALMOST
BEYOND BELIEF!
A Hard-Times Benefit Irresistible in Force!
The Result of Shrewd Buying and Far-Seeing Management.
Our Spring Goods are now in. We can show you the Latest Styles in Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., at Astonishingly Low Prices.

BELOW WE QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW of our Many Big Bargains:

Dark wash calicoes.....5c. per yard
Blue prints....6c. per yard, former price 8c
Crash.....5c. per yard
Dress ginghams, all patterns.....8c.

Lancaster : Ginghams at 7 Cents.

Muslin, full yard wide, for.....5c. per yard
Outing cloth, all patterns, at...8c. and 10c.
Carpet chain, 5-ply, all colors.....20c.
Ladies' vests, very fancy, at.....10c
All the LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS at close figures.
Special sale in LACE AND EMBROIDERIES from 2c. per yard up.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

Our stock of clothing was never as complete as now. Any kind of cut or pattern you want.
Men's suits in sack only for.....$3.50
Better suits in any cut from.....$5.00 up
Youth's 3-piece suits from.....$2.00 up
Children's 2-piece suits from.....75c. up
Children's knee pants for.....15c

IN - GENTS' - FURNISHINGS
We Excell Many Larger Establishments.

Fancy laundried shirts with collar attached for.....95c
Latest style fancy laundried shirts with two collars for.....90c
Window blinds (in two colors only) with patent spring for only.....19c
Curtain poles complete for.....20c

Wall Paper--A Specialty--Wall Paper

Furniture, Trunks and Valises must go to make room.

Kitchen chairs, light or dark, for $2.75 per set.
Solid hardwood bedroom suit eight pieces, for only.....$21.00
Cupboards, sinks, sideboards and lounges at very low prices.
These goods are all new and first grade work on them.

Special Drive in Shoes.
Here is my guarantee:
IF SHOES DON'T WEAR SATISFACTORILY, I WILL GIVE A NEW PAIR FREE.
P. S.—Shoes that I sell wear out.
Ladies' dongola tip, spring heel butt, opera or congress.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera, button, $1.00—are worth $1.75.

WE CAN START YOU
—IN—
HOUSEKEEPING
—AT—
ANY FIGURE
FROM
$20 to $2,000.

Russet, button or lace—a few left....$1.50—are worth $2.50.
Ladies' dongola tip Blucher.....$2.50—are worth $3.00.
Ladies' Oxford tie in Russet, patent leather and dongola, all shapes and styles.....75c. and up

Ladies' Slippers, 50c.
AND UPWARDS.
Children's spring heel, button, sizes 5 to 8.....50c
Infants' shoes from.....25c up
A very stylish shoe for men, congress or lace.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
A so'id leather working shoe for wear, no shoddy.....90c. a pair
If you want a nice dress shoe Satin calf, congress or lace....$1.75—they are worth $3.00.
Men's stylish tip Blucher calf....$2.50—are worth $4.00.

Men's Fine Concordan
Lace, Hand-sewed, for $3.00—they are worth $5.00.
Men's Extra Fine Kangaroo
Lace or Congress, $2.50.
WE MAKE
A LEADER
on a hand-sewed Kangaroo, lace or congress, for
$3.25.
You cannot duplicate this shoe in any other store for less than
$6.00.
Give us a call for Shoes and you will be convinced that we carry the Best Line in town for Wear, Style and Low Prices.
Yours,
H. ORTH,
THE LEADER.

Assignee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!
Assigned Estate of John Brown.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises in the BOROUGH OF SUMMERHILL, Cambria county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MAY 19TH, 1894,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

And from time to time thereafter, all the following described real estate, which has been assigned to the undersigned by John Brown and wife:

Description of Properties.

No. 1.—Mill property, consisting of four lots in the borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad and corner of lot of Patrick McCall, thence 67 degrees east 70 feet to a point corner of lot of P. M. Brown, thence south 67 degree east 70 feet to a point corner of lot of P. M. Brown, thence south 70 degrees east 150 feet to a post corner of lot now or late of Conrad Myers, thence south 20½ degrees west 200 feet to a point corner of lot of John T. Lonz, thence nor h 69 degrees east by lo s of John T. Lonz, Dr. Hendricks and Wallace Plummer 158 feet to corner of lot of Patrick McCall, thence by said lot north 23 degrees east 88 feet to a post, thence by said lot again north 31 degrees west 102 feet to place of beginning, containing in all 102 perches more or less.

No. 2.—Green House and lot, situate on Main street, in the borough of Summerhill, bounded on the northerly side by Main street, on easterly side by lot of John Griffith, on the south by an alley, and on the westerly side by lot of James D. Sumner, having thereon erected a two story Frame Dwelling, and also other Dwelling.

No. 3.—Residence and Store Room, lot situate at the corner of Main street and Pennsylvania railroad, in the borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner mentioned, thence westward along the Pennsylvania railroad 20 perches to a post, corner of land now or late of George B. Wike, thence by said lands 7 perches to a post, thence eastward by other land of John Brown 8 perches to a post in line of said road, thence southward along said road 8.2 perches to the place of beginning, having thereon a large Frame Dwelling and Store Room.

No. 4.—Union Hall lot, situate in the borough of Summerhill, corner of Main street and Jackson street, bounded on the easterly side by Main street on the southerly side by other lot (No. 3) of John Brown on westerly side by lot of John R. Wentroth, and on the northerly side by Jackson road, having thereon erected a large three story building, known as Union Hall, and a one and one half-story Plank Dwelling.

No. 5.—One half interest in piece or parcel of land situate in Croyle township, known as William Principle tract, adjoining lands of Griffith, Brown & Stineman, J. C. Scott & Sons, Frank Korz, the Butler tract, and others, containing 24 acres, 12 perches.

No. 6.—One half interest in the Coal and other Minerals of 25 acres, and the surface of 7 acres, more or less, of the same piece of ground all known as the William Butler tract, situate in Croyle township, adjoining the lands of Jacob Brugle, William Murray et al.

No. 7.—One third interest in William Murray tract of land in Croyle township and borough of Summerhill, bounded by Pennsylvania railroad, Cash Coal Company, J. C. Scott & Sons, P. M. & J. Brown et al, and containing 99 acres, 36 perches, and allowances.

No. 8.—Lot in borough of Summerhill, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, 16 feet south of line of Pennsylvania railroad, thence south 70 degrees west 4 perches to a post, thence by line of land now or late of W. S. Croyle south 1 degree west 85½ perches to a post, thence by line of land of C. A. Dimond north 82 degrees, east 4 perches to a post on line of Summerhill graveyard, thence by said line north 1 degree 85½ perches to place of beginning, containing 96 perches and having thereon erected a small Frame House, untenanted.

No. 9.—Interest of Assignor in a tract of land at Mineral Point, in East Taylor township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hemlock near Salt Lick creek, thence through land of Cambria Iron Company south 38½ degrees east 20.56 perches to a cucumber, thence south 21½ degrees west 11.64 perches to a hemlock; thence south 5 degrees east 28.84 perches to a post, thence south 44½ degrees west 17.73 perches to a post near Conemaugh river, thence parallel with said river north 44½ degrees west 18 perches to a post, thence north 40 degrees west 14.1 perches to a sugar, t ence following the direction of Salt Lick creek north 8 degrees, west 13.1 perches to a white birch, thence 24½ degrees east 10.4 perches to a beech, thence north 67½ degrees east 5.7 perches to a white birch, thence north 38½ degrees, east 6.3 perches to a white oak, and thence north 42½ degrees east 18.9 perches to place of beginning, containing 10 acres and 24 perches, and having thereon erected one double and four single Frame Tenement Houses and one small Store Room.

Will be sold in sections or as a whole, to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck down, one half when the sale is confirmed by the Court, and the remainder in six months from the date of confirmation; deferred payments to be secured by judgment note or mortgage, with interest, at the option of the Assignee.

J. B. GREEN, Assignee of John Brown and wife.

March 30, 1894.

BONANZ

OLD MEXICAN MINES.

Rediscovered After Being Lost for Three Hundred Years.

The Find Was Accidentally Made by American Prospectors Near the Pueblos of Cochiti and Sandia in New Mexico.

All New Mexico and southern Colorado are excited over the rediscovery near Santa Fe of rich gold mines that were worked by the Spaniards more than three centuries ago and were lost during the Pueblo insurrection in 1680, when the Indians, oppressed beyond endurance, suddenly arose, massacred the priests, destroyed churches and drove the last Spaniard out of the country. The Spanish masters had compelled the Indians to work in the mines, and that labor was so hateful to them and its results seemingly so useless—they attached no value to gold, according to the San Francisco Examiner—that when they had expelled the Spaniards they filled up the shafts and tunnels, removed the debris and utterly obliterated all traces of mining. All the white men who knew the exact locations of the mines were killed during the insurrection, and when De Vargas reconquered New Mexico in 1692 none of his men could find the mines. Men have spent their money and their lives in searching for them, and so futile has been the search that the history of them has come to be regarded as mere legend and fable. But the old Spanish people of New Mexico have always stoutly asserted that the Pueblo Indians have preserved in their traditions the secrets of the mines, and that they know to this day the locations of the old workings. So jealous of this knowledge are the Indians that they punish with death anyone of their number who so much as hints at the location of a mine to an American or Mexican. The richest of the ancient mines were known to be in the vicinity of the Cochiti and Sandia pueblos, and the present inhabitants of those villages are supposed to know the exact locations of the old works. The Sandia Indians have a deeply worn trail in the mountains that is supposed to lead toward the mines, but they guard it very carefully.

The mines of Cochiti have been rediscovered, not with the assistance of Indians nor through traditional information, but by plain American prospecting. The Indians could fill up the old shafts, but they could not conceal the croppings of mineral veins. Two men of Jemez, named Eagle and Dorsey, have been knocking about in the mountains near the Cochiti pueblo for about four years, and last fall they stumbled upon some croppings that assayed high. Other prospectors heard of the find and went into the district and now they have found a mineral belt that has set the country wild with excitement. The veins are true fissures in porphyry, running north and south along the slope of the Jemez mountains, parallel with the trend of the range. The rock gives high assays in gold and silver, and mill runs on average lots from eight-foot veins have returned one hundred and fifty dollars a ton. The lead has been traced in an unbroken line for eight miles and claims are staked out for five miles. There are several parallel veins, all of them assaying high. Old miners who have been in the Cochiti camp declare that the strike is the biggest that has been made in fifteen years. Of course the usual comparison with the Comstock is made, sometimes to the disparagement of the latter. The Cochiti Indians view with wonder and bewilderment the procession of prospectors through their ancient plaza and have not yet quite got it through their heads that all their precautions to conceal the old Spanish mines have been in vain.

ONE WAY TO TREAT BEARS.

Out in Arizona Man and Bear Live Together in Amity.

Up in the Sierra Ancha mountains of Gila county there are plenty of bears, great big bears as big as four-year-old steers, and with claws on them that leave a mark like a butcher's cleaver in the snow. There are not many people in the Sierra Anchas, though some years in the month of May, a few people go up among the pines and plant potatoes. And the potatoes they harvest before the snow comes in the fall are the finest in the world. Well, these potato farmers all have an inexhaustible fund of bear stories. Of course, there is plenty of other game—the residenters principally live on wild turkey and deer meat, and esteem bacon and beef in the light of delicacies. But as to bears. The potato farmer will prop himself against a tree in the woods at night, gaze into the huge fire of pitch pine deadwood and between puffs of his comforting pipe tell a story something like this:

"Ye see, I was a-goin' over the saddle near Mount Lookout, not noticin' like, and all of a sudden I heard ahead of me a kind of a sound like a horse was startled. An' right thar before my eyes was the biggest, wooliest bar I ever seed in my born days. Why, he was about as big as the cabin I built that year over near the head o' Coon creek. Well, I was skeered clean out of my boots, and the bar appeared to wonder what I was doin' occupyin' that trail. Well, we surveyed each other for a few minutes, when I stepped off politely to one side into the timber, and the bar went off down the trail."

"Why," exclaimed a Phœnix Gazette man who heard this story; "didn't you have a gun?"

"Why, of course; never stir out with out my old Winchester 45."

"Why didn't you shoot him, then?"

"Good Lord, youngster, do I look like a blame fool? I hain't lost no bar. Bar's all right, only you just let him alone when you meet him on the trail and he'll return the compliment."

Nobody shoots bears in that country. Bear and human live together with mutual respect, if not amity, and neither side cares to break the truce.

PEOPLE IN GENERAL.

LORD ROBERTS says that the Army Temperance association in India, which began in 1888 with 10,000 members, has increased over 20,000 members this year.

THEODORE BENT and his party, who started on an expedition to the Hadramant valley, in South Arabia, are expected home next month. Some interesting results are anticipated from his trip.

REV. EDMUND DIDIER, of Baltimore, offers to be one of ten or fifteen persons who will subscribe $1,000 each toward the preservation of the historical Carroll mansion on East Lombard street, Baltimore. It is now used as a saloon and tenement house.

PRESIDENT E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, of Brown university, one of the most prominent members of the Brussels international money conference, will speak on its work before the Pennsylvania university extension summer meeting at Philadelphia.

SIR HOWELL SALMON, who is to become commander in chief at Portsmouth, England, in June, became a cadet at twelve, was made a commander at twenty-three and a post captain at twenty-eight. He has been on the admiral's list for fifteen years.

A FOOL never wants to learn, but the WISE MAN reads that OLD HONESTY CHEWING TOBACCO is the best that is made, and at ONCE tries it, and saves money and secures more satisfaction than ever before. AVOID imitations. Insist on having the genuine. If your dealer hasn't it ask him to get it for you.
JNO. FINZER & BROS., Louisville, Ky.

The County Fair affords an excellent opportunity for the pick-pocket to get your watch. If you would be proof against his skill, be sure that the bow (or ring) is a
Non-pull-out
This wonderful bow is now fitted to the Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases, which are made of two plates of gold soldered to a plate of composition metal. Look equally as well as solid gold cases, and cost about half as much.
Guaranteed to wear 20 years.
Always look for this trade mark.
None genuine without it.
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A watch case opener which makes a handsome charm sent free on request.
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of either sex, any age, in any part of the country at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.
H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.
THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Luther, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.
☞Ladies waited on at their residences.
JAMES H. GANT, Proprietor

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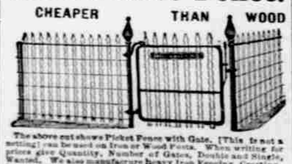
The above cut shows Picket Fence with Gate. [This is not a setting] can be used on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Wanted. We also manufacture heavy Iron Fencing, Crestings, Stable Fittings, Fire Shutters and FIRE ESCAPES, Cellar Doors, and Railings, Brass and Iron Grills, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW GUARDS, and all Kinds of WIRE WORK.
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☞The undersigned desires to inform the public that they have opened a shaving par or on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean. Your patronage solicited.
FEES BROS.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGES.

THE citizens of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., are to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Oxford academy on June 28 and 29. The institution is the oldest but one in the state. Horatio Seymour, Ward Hunt and other distinguished men were enrolled on its list of students.

THE University of California register for 1893-94 is in press. It shows a total enrollment of 155 professors and instructors and 1,384 students. The increase in attendance over last year is 32, or 2⅜ per cent. The number is distributed as follows: Graduate students, 55; undergraduates, 762; law, 122; medicine, 197; dentistry, 125; pharmacy, 113; art department, 90.

THE geological expedition sent out by Princeton last summer was so successful that it has been decided again to visit the same district during the coming season. Mr. Hatcher, who will have charge of the expedition this year, has been in the west since March 1, finishing up work supplementary to that done last summer and completing arrangements for the start next June.

ADMIRERS of James Russell Lowell and particularly Harvard graduates will be glad to learn that some unpublished fragments of lectures delivered to students when Lowell was a professor at Harvard are soon to be given to the public. Prof. Charles E. Norton, to whom Lowell willed all his manuscripts, has offered them to the Harvard Crimson for publication. They will be issued as supplements of the paper for about six numbers, appearing at intervals of one week.

SIX INTERESTING FACTS.

THE earth's lowest body of water is the Caspian sea, which has been sinking for centuries.

ROBBING the ostrich of its feathers is a cruel operation. The feathers are imbedded so tightly in the flesh that each quill is covered with blood when it is wrenched out.

THE codfish is the most prolific fish of the sea, yielding 45,000,000 eggs each season. As many as 8,000,000, 9,000,000 and even 9,500,000 eggs have been found in a roe of a single cod.

MOUNT HERCULES, Island of Papua, is the highest in the world, its altitude being 32,786 feet. Mount Everest, India, was until recently put down as the largest, but it is only 29,002 feet high.

ICE one to two inches thick will bear men, two inches thick will bear infantry, four inches thick will bear cavalry and light guns, six inches will bear teams with moderate loads of heavy field guns, and eight inches teams with heavy loads.

MOST persons will be surprised to learn that a needle in the course of its manufacture and before placed on the market for sale passes through the hands of from eighty to one hundred and twenty people. Eleven complete processes, each involving several minor operations, are necessary before a sewing needle is fit for sale.

FARMING IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Farmers' Gazette, Dublin, writes recommending Jerusalem artichokes (Helianthus tuberosus) for making silage.

RUSSIAN Turkestan is suffering from a scarcity of food, caused, in part, by the ravages of locusts in certain districts, the unfavorable season last year, and still more by the "cotton fever" which led farmers to neglect other crops for cotton.

THE Japan dwarf peach is very highly commended by the Queenslander as a little but good. The tree grows to a height of only three feet, but the fruits set so thickly that unless thinned they crowd one another, and the flavor is declared to be "simply luscious."

AMONG the varieties of English sheep which have been taken to New Zealand for crossing with Merinos, one of the favorite breeds is the Romney Marsh, or Kentish. The object of the cross is to obtain a carcass suitable for the frozen mutton trade without sacrificing the fleece.

NEW ZEALAND fruit growers are using cyanid of potassium as an insecticide. It is dissolved in water, at the rate of one ounce of cyanid to twenty gallons of water, and the solution is sprayed in the usual manner. It is found quite effective without injuring the most delicate foliage. It is a very dangerous poison.

AMONG THE BOOKS.

FOLIOS and quartos were the favorite sizes of books for 200 years.

IT is said that over 300,000 books have been written about the Bible.

THE German book collectors give the titles of 6,000 books about Goethe.

"PILGRIMS' PROGRESS" has been translated into 201 languages and dialects.

THE "Poor Man's Bible" was so called from the fact that it was a cheap edition.

MORE copies of the Bible than of any other book have been sent out by the press.

THE imperial library at Paris has 72,000 works treating of the French revolution.

THE British museum has 732 historic of England, covering every age of it growth.

THE publishers at first refused Prideaux's "Connections" because the book had no humor.

THE best-selling books of the present day are primers, readers, hymn books and spelling books.

"RHYMING ENDS" were fashionable in the last century. Collections of difficult rhymes were made and idle writers passed much time in filling up the lines.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

MANUEL GARCIA, who taught Jenny Lind, is still teaching, although he began his ninetieth year March 17.

PADEREWSKI is traveling for pleasure through Italy in remote places, far from the enticement of pianos. He will return to America next November.

AN organist says that a cow moos in a perfect fifth octave or tenth; a dog barks in a fifth or fourth; a donkey brays in a perfect octave, and a horse neighs in a descent on the chromatic scale.

AT the late jubilee in Carlsbad in honor of Labitzky, the Catholic priest composed a festival hymn, the Protestant minister wrote the words and the Jewish synagogue furnished the singers.

MUSICAL culture among working people has been tried successfully by Charlotte Mulligan, of Philadelphia. Beginning with a Sunday school class of bootblacks, she has had twelve thousand workmen under tutelage in the last twenty years.

Merry Mullets.

Tourists visiting the Indian and Banana rivers in Florida are astonished and amused at the antics of the mullets of those streams. These fish grow to be five or six pounds in weight and are famous jumpers. They leap from the water, shoot three or four feet through the air, come up again and leap twice as far, and keep on for half a dozen of leaps, each longer than the other. Now and then a mullet takes a leap of fifteen or twenty feet and disappears. It happens not infrequently that a leaping mullet falls into a passing boat.

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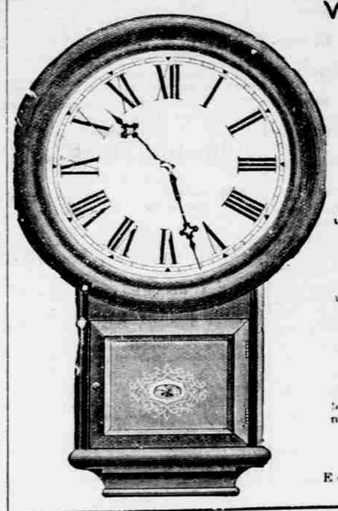
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In Key and Stem Winders.
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.
☞My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ALL WORK GUARANTEED.☜
CARL RIVINIUS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

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No. 37, Surrey Harness. $11.00

No. 3, Top Buggy. $37.50

No. 3, Farm Wagon. $43.00

No. 1, Farm Harness. $23.50

No. 781, Surrey. $75

No. 727, Road Wagon. $2

Elkhart Bicycle. $55
Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co. are the Oldest and Largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfied. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent $40 to $50 more for your Write your own order, from $1.00. We take all risk of damage in shipping.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Spring Wagons, $27 to $50. Guaranteed Surreys, $55 to $150. Top Buggies, Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts. Harness $15, Horse Blankets, $1.00.
Our Harness are all at Manufacturer's Prices.
Open Buggies, $45 to $65.
Bubble Buggies, $48 to $60.
Farm, Cart & Spring Wagons, $25 to $55.
RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS.
3 per cent. off for cash with order. Send 4c. in stamps to pay postage on catalogue.
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RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA
These twin diseases cause untold suffering. Doctors admit that they are difficult to cure—so do their patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

FOR SALE. NO USE TO OWNER.
"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was almost unable to get around, and was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now 'stump around, and feel as lively as a boy.'" FRANK CAROLA, Eureka, Nevada.
$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.
Mammoth testimonial paper free.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.
"Paine's Celery Compound has been a God send to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.
Paine's Celery Compound
Effects Lasting Cures.
Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these; copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?
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"Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World.
ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.
"The Rochester."

Ely's Cream Balm THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.
50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

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KLEIN'S Silver Age Rye, Per Full Quart, - $1.50
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If your dealer does not have it, send direct to headquarters for it. We pay all expressage.
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Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating; Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.
Cures Sick Headache
AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm large profits, quick sale. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. [illegible], 849 Broadway, N. Y.

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Schedule in effect November 19, 1893.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express	6 25 a m
Altoona Accommodation	9 15 a m
Main Line Express	11 04 a m
Altoona Express	1 40 p m
Mail Express	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation	8 14 a m
Pacific Express	8 37 a m
Way Passenger	2 06 p m
Mail Train	4 26 p m
Johnstown Accommodation	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leave as follows: 7 20, 10 20 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, 10.55 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.05 a. m. and 12.10 and 6.05 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Ivyona at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.35 a. m. and 5.25 p. m., arriving at Ivyona at 10.55 a. m. and 6.45 p. m.

For rates maps etc., call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.
Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired, languid feeling; inaction of the kidneys weaken and poisons the blood, and unless cause removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Bright's Disease and Dropsy.—Mrs. I. L. C. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.
Cann's Kidney Cure Co., 720 Venango street, Philadelphia Pa. Sold by all reliable druggists. 4 21 93

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Ann Cooper, late of the borough of Cheet Springs, in the County of Cambria, Pa. having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment thereof, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
PETER J. M'KENZIE, Executor of Mary Ann Cooper, deceased. April 6, 1894.

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THE FUTURE OF LONDON.

Increase in the Population of the City Receives No Serious Check.

The favorite name of Cobbett for London—"the wen"—is going to be truer than it ever has been if we can trust some remarkably interesting statistics just issued by the London county council, says the Westminster Budget. One question discussed is whether London is or is not being checked in its rate of growth. On a first glance at the registrar's figures with regard to London itself it appeared as though it were, for before 1881-91 London population was increasing every ten years at a rate varying from 16 to 21 per cent., but in the decade ending with 1891 the rate of increase had only been 10 per cent. "Does this mean," asks the committee of which Mr. Costelloe is chairman, "that London has reached the turning point and that in a few years the increase will become a decrease?" The committee finds that it does not. It appears that the true reason for the apparent diminishing rate of increase is that the building space in London is gradually being appropriated, and that the people, aided by improved railway and tramway and omnibus accommodation, are betaking themselves more to outside London residences. Even in greater London this is noticed to a smaller extent. The rate of increase in population, while still very rapid in greater London, is beginning to show a tendency to become slower, and it is discovered that the Londoner are moving still farther out into the home counties. Then there are speculations as to what the size of London will be fifty years hence or less upon the milder suppositions. If we do not add any more to the population that the amount per decade that has been added since 1881 it seems that we should have a population in 1941 of close upon 10,000,000. If we allow for a growth at the rate of the natural increase of births over deaths there will be nearly 11,000,000 in London in that year. If we reckon that London will grow at the average rate of the last three decades we shall be over 14,000,000, but if inner London and outer London go on together growing at the rate they have been growing for the last three tens of years we are to expect a London population in 1941 of a trifling 17,580,000. If we look at the matter in another way and ask what population greater London will contain when it has attained throughout the mean density of well-known areas we get the following appalling figures:

If great London were only peopled as densely as Hampstead it would contain a population of	13,000,000
If it were peopled on an average as densely as Putney is now the population would be	20,000,000
If it were peopled at the rate of St. George's, Hanover square, the total would rise to	37,000,000

Whitechapel is now three times as densely peopled as St. George's itself. The moral is obvious.

PRAISE FOR THE KEARSARGE.

A British View of the Famous Battle with the Alabama.

The old Kearsarge, which sank the Alabama, has herself come to a violent end. She was wrecked a few days ago in the Caribbean sea, happily without loss of life. It is all but thirty years, says the London News, since she fought her great fight off Cherbourg, so she has kept the seas a long time. She deserved an honored place on the retired list of the American navy, for she had claims on national gratitude only second to those of the Constitution. Her fight with the Alabama was a duel conducted very much on the model of the old personal contest in the age of chivalry. After a hot pursuit she had at last cornered the confederate cruiser which had wrought so much ruin to American commerce, and it was well understood that pursuer or pursued must perish. She watched the mouth of Cherbourg harbor, which her enemy was under short notice to leave, and the fight was inevitable. The steamers in port come out to see it, and some of them carried excursion parties from Paris. The Kearsarge won by superior artillery, superior discipline, superior patriotism. Her crew had a nobler idea to fight for than the medley of mercenaries that crowded the privateer. These were a desperate gang, and they had given their officers endless trouble before the Kearsarge took the reformation of their manners in hand. As the Alabama steamed out of harbor at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, June 19, she found her antagonist waiting for her and the two approached each other in ever-narrowing circles, firing all the time. The Kearsarge was better prepared for defense, as well as for attack. Her commander had roughly armoured her in the most vulnerable parts by laying all his spare chain cables in folds over the sides. The Alabama opened fire at a distance of about a mile, and when the ships had made seven complete circles she suddenly turned and headed for the land. She was sinking, for both shot and shell had reached her with fearful effects on ship and crew. A British yacht, the Deerhound, which had come out to see the fight, came up in time to save about forty of the crew as they jumped for their lives. The last shot was fired as she went down. It was a glorious victory. We can say so with a clear conscience now, as the Daily News was among the few metropolitan journals that said so when it was won.

BOOK NOTES.

AN Oxford library has a manuscript containing the whole Bible. It is written on a piece of parchment so thin and the writing is so minute that the whole, when rolled up, is neatly packed away in the shell of a common walnut.

LOVELL, the naturalist, in 1661, published a book at Oxford entitled "Panzoologico-Mineralogia," a title which recalls that proposed by Rabelais, who intended to call one of his books "Antipericatametaparahengedamphicribrationes."

IN 1740, a book intended to ridicule printers was published entitled "A History of Filchum Cantum, or a Merrie Dialogue Between Apollo, Foolish Harrie, Sillie Billie, a Griffin, a Printer, a Spider Killer, a Donkey and the Guns of Ludgate."

THE title has a great deal to do with the popularity of a book. An English novel in the early days of this century found no readers when announced as "The Champion of Virtue," but immediately became popular as the "Old English Baron."

IT is said that no book has ever been printed which did not contain typographical blunders. The nearest approach to perfection is "The Lusiad," printed by Joza Sousa in 1817, which has but one, and that an accident caused by the press.

ABOUT WOMEN.

MISS MARY HAPPY was married recently to James Lucky, in Halifax, N. S.

A CLOCK made in 1720 ticks away steadily on the parlor mantel of the house of Mrs. Mary Brower, in Boston.

VISCOUNTESS AOKI, the wife of the newly-appointed Japanese minister to England, is a German woman of noble birth.

ABBAZIA, where the German empress is now with her six little princes and only princess, lies at the north end of the Adriatic sea, on the gulf of Fiume.

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MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.
HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.
Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.
DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until I began taking your New Heart Cure. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.
Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.
It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.
May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.
CURED
Sold on a Positive Guarantee.
DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

MEAT MARKET.
Having purchased the good will and business of David D. Pryce, of Ebensburg, in the butchering business, I take this method of informing the people of Ebensburg and vicinity that I will carry on a Meat Market at the old stand, and invite the same generous patronage of the public that was extended to my predecessor. Intending to buy and sell for cash, I will at all times keep on hand the best quality of Meat, and give my customers the benefit of the lowest prices.
JONATHAN OWENS.

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Cures Constipation

A NEW PROFESSION.

Procuring Tenants for Sky-Scraping Office Buildings.

Evolution of a Race of Expert and Finest Liars Who Get Good Pay for Their Efforts—How They Operate in Chicago.

Getting tenants for sky scrapers has become an important profession. The only professors of this kind live in Chicago, says the Post of that city, and this is their harvest time. They are working day and night, some of them earning fees that would please the biggest lawyer or doctor in town, while others are wearing out their last pairs of shoes. It is in some respects a fickle profession, for keeping everlastingly at it does not always bring success. Luck has a good deal to do with it, and what is still worse, lying has also. Some of the most prodigious liars in Chicago are remarkably successful in this new field. They are really professional liars, but it should be added that they are frowned upon by the legitimates and regarded as quacks and interlopers who ought to be doing something else.

To do the quacks justice it must be explained there is neither school nor college in this town that issues diplomas to recognized professors and hence one man has just as good right to practice as another, if not a great deal better. Probably the only difference between a quack and a regular is that the former depends entirely on his ability as a liar to get along, while the latter relies on his acquaintance with men who inhabit the tall office buildings.

The professional tenant getter is a recent product, who belongs essentially to the tall-building era. He is generally a well-dressed young man, up to date in every way and, with a good presence. His training is acquired in real estate offices. About this season of the year, when tenants of office buildings are either looking about for more desirable offices or renewing their leases for the old ones, the professor starts out. The first thing he does is to go to the agent for a big building and have an understanding about his commission. He informs the agent that one of his friends is not satisfied with his present location and will probably make a change. "I suppose you will allow the usual commission if I bring him around and get him to sign a lease," he adds. The agent says he will for he is after tenants, and it makes no difference to him who brings them around. The commissions range from twenty-five dollars up, according to the number of rooms taken, several hundred dollars being a common fee where a tenant takes a choice suite or makes a long lease. After getting the promise of a commission the professor starts out.

He may really have heard of a firm that intends changing its location, but in the majority of cases he has not and goes forth to hunt a man who wants to move. He goes into a tall building, begins at the bottom and works up to the top, stopping in every office and explaining that he has a number of choice suites in the newest sky-scraper.

"Pardon me," he begins, after being shown into the private office of the head of the firm, "but I learned from a friend of yours that you are dissatisfied with your present location and think of changing. I represent the Wayup building and would be pleased to show you floor plans. We furnish lights and janitor service free, and our rates are away below your present ones."

In nine cases out of ten this is a bold bluff, but it interests the tenant just the same.

"Who told you I was dissatisfied?" he asks.

"Well, I don't like to give you his name, but it was a friend of yours and he asked me to come around and see you."

The floor plans are out by this time and the professor goes on to explain the advantages of his building. He explains its location with reference to the car lines and, if he is talking to a railway supply man, for instance, gives the names of purchasers of that class of goods who are in the building. Sometimes he succeeds in making a tenant dissatisfied and finally gets him, but it very frequently happens that he is politely ordered to get out.

People in the big buildings are getting to know the tenant-getters and give them a cold reception. The other day one of them entered the office of a lawyer on the eighth floor of the Rookery and made his little speech about having heard the tenant was dissatisfied.

"Is that so?" the lawyer answered. "Now, who told you I was sick of this building?"

"One of your friends whom I met at the club yesterday."

"Well, you tell him that he is mistaken. Six weeks ago I signed a new lease for five years."

TRANSATLANTIC LINERS.

BOTH England and America will send tourist excursion steamers to the Arctic ocean this summer.

MUSKAUSY has received an order for another immense painting for the Hungarian parliament house.

AMERICAN meat dominates the markets of Europe. If shipments are delayed three days the price goes up.

AN American photographer, Frederick Ives, is astonishing London by successfully taking colored photographs.

THE manufacture of ikons, the sacred images so universally venerated by orthodox Russians, is one of the largest household industries in central Russia, where 2,000,000 are turned out every year.

A CORPS of women militia is the latest step in the emancipation of England. The ladies expect to fill all the war-office conditions of efficiency and promise to be ready to take the field should war break out.

FIGS AND THISTLES.

EDUCATION should lead out, not force on.

WHAT is easily done has been done often.

A TAILOR-MADE man is a "success" of the fitter."

WHENEVER you speak evil of another you are sure to hurt yourself.

EVERY good man makes unwritten laws that somebody has to follow.

THE good man only sees the shield of the policeman's breast; the bad man sees the club he swings.

BORROWING trouble is a wretched business,